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1d. booklet

at 8/6 per gross, in white,
rose and rachel tints.

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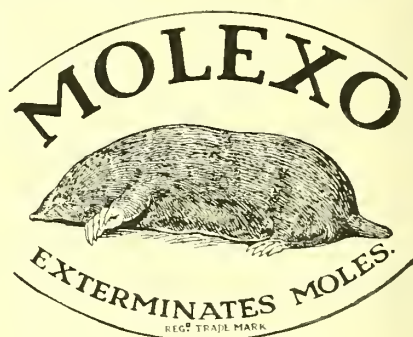


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INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS ISSUE.

OFFICE: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. Telegraphic Address: CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON. Telephone No. 3617 CENTRAL (3 lines)
BRANCH OFFICES: MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA.

The Arabic numerals (1 to 32) in this Index refer to Advertisements in front of the literary pages, the Advertisements following the literary pages are numbered in Roman numerals (i to xvi).

[illegible]

THE BUYERS' GUIDE.

current for advertising in this journal are mentioned. The headings refer generally to the **classes of goods** actually advertised, but this is not a Guide such as appears in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary." Inquiries addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 10, Cannon Street, London, E.C., regarding articles not appearing in these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

In this section, under appropriate headings, are given the names of firms advertising in this or other issues of the month. No charge is made to advertisers for the insertion of their names, but only those who have referred generally to the **classes of goods** actually advertised, but this is inquires addressed to the "Information Department," THE CHEMIST and these pages receive prompt attention, as shown weekly in the editorial pages.

Alcohol
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Sachcharin Corporation, Ltd.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

Aniline Dyes
Crawshaw, E., & Co.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.

Annatto
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Anti-Rheumatic Rings
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.

Antiseptics
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Burl, Boulton & Haywood,
Celotol Supply Agency
Jeyes' Sanitary Compds. Ltd.
Lorimer, John
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Young, R. & Co., Ltd.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.
(Chemicals), Ltd.

Artificial Limbs
Ferris, J., & E
Gray & Selby
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons

Aspirin
Bayer Co., Ltd.
Keeble Laboratories

Asthma Remedies
Hair, E. W., & Son
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Atropine
Roques, Ferdinand

Baby Balance
Solport Bros.

Bacterial Vaccines
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Balsams
Dodge & Olcott Co.

Barrels
Venesta Ltd.

Bath Gloves
Cunson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.

Bathing Caps
Cunson, Gerrard & Co.

Bed and Donche Fans
Meinecke & Co.

Benzoin Acid
Boehm, J. F.

Biological Products
Christy, Thos., & Co.

Bismuth Salts
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, Alfred, & Sons

Bleeding Bowls
Meinecke & Co.

Body Belts
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Gray & Selby
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Books, &c.
Churchill, J., & A.
Martindale's "Extra Pharm"
"Spatura, The"
Squire's "Companion"

Botanic Druggists
Newhall & Mason
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Bottles, Jars, &c., Glass
Barnett & Foster
Beaton, Clark & Co., Ltd.
Ferry, J., & Son, Ltd.
"Ideal" Bottle
Isaacs, I., & Co.
Laycock, Tom, & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Mellin, C., & Co.
Orrold, Ltd.
Poths, H., & Co.
Swales, Thomas
Universal Bottle Co.
Yonlodon, E., Ltd.

Bougies
Bresillon, M., & Co.

Boxes
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Estes, E. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Glover, C. H., & Co., Ltd.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
Waide, T., & Sons

Bromides
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Roques Ferdinand

Brushes
Bidwell, Bidwell & Co., Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kent, G. B., & Sons, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Titterton & Howard

Bunion Reducer
Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Batter Colouring
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

Cachets
Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd.

Cachions
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.

Cacodylates
Roques, Ferdinand

Calif Lymph
Heinemann, W.

Cameras
Butcher, W., & Sons, Ltd.

Camphor
Alliance Drug & Chemical Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.

Cantharidin
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

Caps for Bottles, &c.
Airtight Capsules Co., Ltd.
Betts & Co., Ltd.
Darter, Wilkinson & Co.
Viscose Development Co., Ltd.
(Self-fixing and Airtight)

Capsuled Pills
McKesson & Robbins

Capsules (various)
British Organotherapy Co., Ltd.
Denaul, J. & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb,
Mawson & Co.
Raines, Clark & Co., Ltd.
Stevenson, H. B., & Co.
Tye, John, & Son
Warrick Bros., Ltd.

Carbon
Tetrachloride
Securitas Co., Ltd.

Cartons
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Suttley & Silverlock, Ltd.

Casein
British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd.

Cash Tills
Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd.
National Cash Register Co. Ltd.

Catheters
Mason Bros. & Chapman
Warne, Wm., & Co., Ltd.

Canstic Soda
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Cellulose Acetate
Lorenz, H., & Co.

Cements
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Mendit, Ltd.

Chalk, Precipitated
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons
Nichols Chemical Co., Ltd.
Sturke, John & E., Ltd.

Chamomile Oil
Allen, Stafford & Sons, Ltd.

Chemicals
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boehm, J. F., Ltd.
Bramwell, E., & Son, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
The Brunner, Mond & Co. Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Carnegie Bros.
Corbyn, Stanger & Co. Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Greiff, R. W., & Co.
Hopkin & Williams, Ltd.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lane-Hall, R., & Co.
Madinckrodt Chem. Works
Martindale, W.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Reitmeyer & Co.
Sachcharin Corporation, Ltd.
Scheller, Emil, & Co. A. G.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Sturke, John & E., Ltd.
Tyer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.
(Chemicals), Ltd.

Chemical Plant
Forshaw, E., & Son, Ltd.

Chloride of Lime
Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Chlorodyne
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.

Chloroform
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

Chrysarobin
Carnegie Bros.

Cigars & Cigarettes
Singleton & Cole, Ltd.

Citric Acid and Citrates
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pellott, Henri, & Cie
Sturke, John & E., Ltd.

Clinical Thermometers
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Hicks, James J.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Perkins, Son & Co., Ltd.
Pillischer, J.
Powell, J. T., & Co.
Zeal, G. H.

Cloth Balls
O'Neil, Zeits & Co.
Senior, Alf., & Co.

Coal Tar Specialities
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Cocaine
Roques, Ferdinand

Cocoa
British Casein Co. (1911), Ltd.
Cadbury Bros., Ltd.
Plasmon, Ltd.

Cod Liver Oil
Arnfield, J. C., & Sons, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
The Burge, Johann, & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hertz & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Sparks, White, & Co.

Collapsible Tubes
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.
Betts & Co., Ltd.
Venesta, Ltd.

Combs
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

Condensers
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.

Confectionery, Medicated
Guest, Fues, & Co.
Pascall, James, Ltd.

Continental Props.
Bresillon, M., & Co.
Roberts & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

Corks
Mitchell, N. W., & Sons, Ltd.

Corn Plasters
Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Solport Bros.

Counter Adjuncts
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Counter Specialities
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
The Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons, Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Counting and Filling Machine
Forgrove Machinery Co., Ltd.

Court Plaster
Solport Bros.

Cream of Tartar
Pellott, Henri, & Cie

Creosote
Baies Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Crepe Bandages
Gimher, W., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Norwich Crepe Co. (1856), Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

Cyanides
May & Baker, Ltd.

Dairy Specialities
Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Dental Mechanies
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Haider, E. C.
Templar Malins, Ltd.
Wardale, F. C., & Co.

Dentifrices
Beecham, T.
Bell (John), Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Berton, Arthur, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Eucaly, Ltd.
Gonnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Odol Chemical Works
Odo, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co., Ltd.
Woolley, J. & Sons, & Co., Ltd.

Developers (Photo.)
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Johnson & Sons (Mfr. Chts.)

Dextrin

Pink, F., & Co.

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Van Abbott, G., & Sons

Diamidophenol-Hydrochlor.

Greiff, R. W., & Co.

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Fairchild Bros. & Foster

Dimethylamino-antipyrin

Lane-Hall, R., & Co.

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Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.
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Elliott, Henry, Ltd.
Harker, Stag & Morgan, Ltd.
Jeyes' Sanitary Compds. Ltd.
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
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Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

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Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
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Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Swales, Thomas
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

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Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Lambert, Saml., & Co.
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Raines & Co.

Earthenware Jars, &c.

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Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, Thos., & Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Gosnell, John, & Co., Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ltd.

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Bath & West of England College
Birmingham and Midland College
British Optical Institute
College of Preceptors
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Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
North of England School
Northern College of Pharmacy
School of Pharmacy
South of England College
Westminster College

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Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

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Wright, Archd. J., Ltd.

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Carnegie Bros.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
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Stevenson, H. E., & Co.

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Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co., Ltd.

Wulnz, A., & Co.

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Galle Acid

Mallinckrodt Chem. Works

Glycerin

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Glycerophosphates

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Quelch, Henry C., & Co.

Grease Remover

Perkin & Co., Ltd.

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Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

Willows, Francis, B. & T., Ltd.

Gripe Water

Woodward, W., Ltd.

Gums

Pink, F., & Co.

Kidston, W. M., & Co.

Lambert Saml., & Co.

Hair Dyes

Harker, O.R. Stag & Morgan

Blackie, Robert

Hair Preparations

Alexandre, I.

Anzora Perfumery Co.

Blackie, Robert

Edwards' "Harlene" Co.

Osborne, Garrett & Co.

Sangers

Tokalon Ltd.

Head Carts, Trucks, &c.

Crewe & Co.

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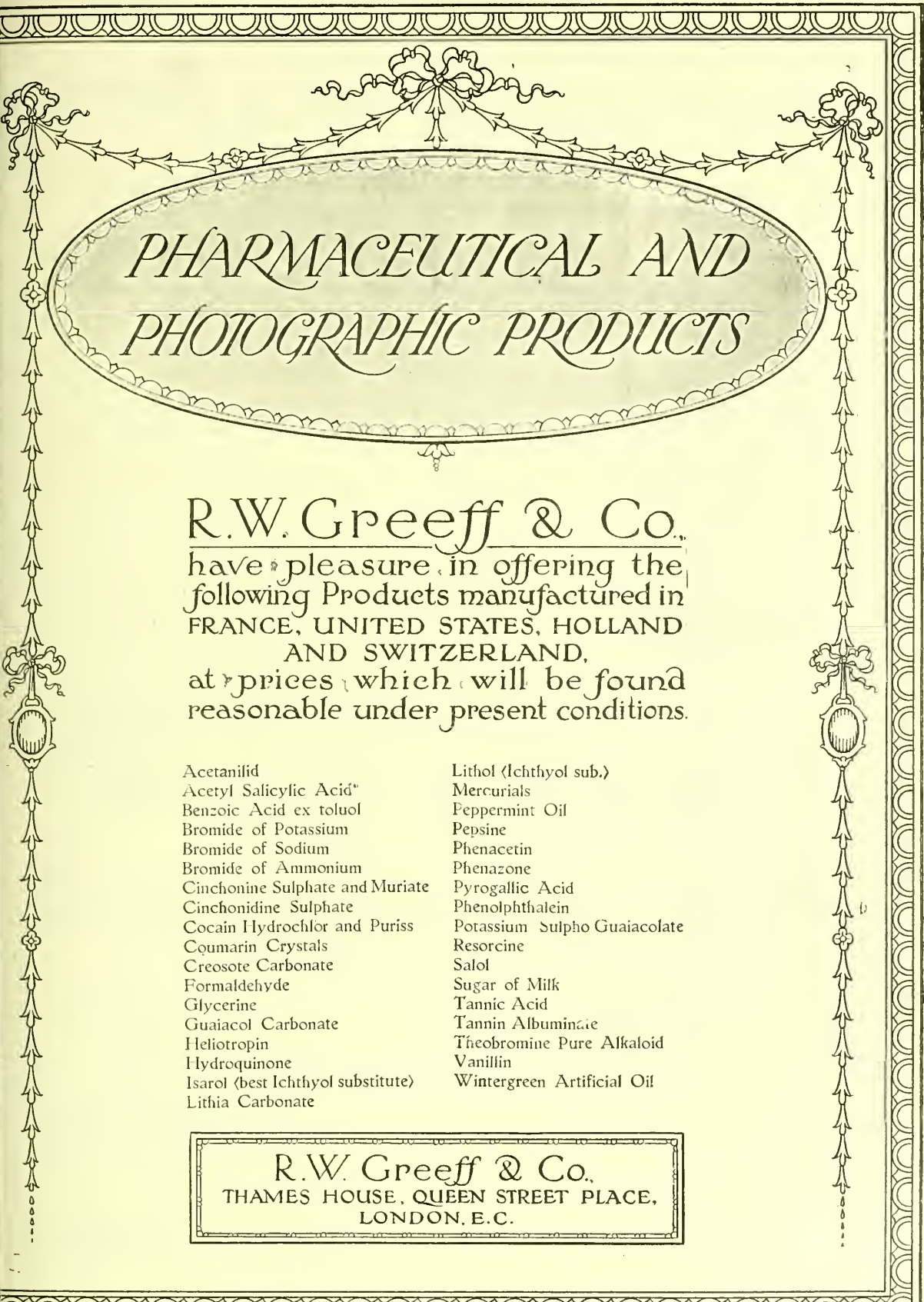
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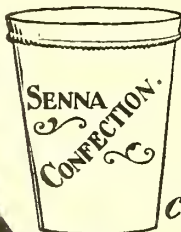


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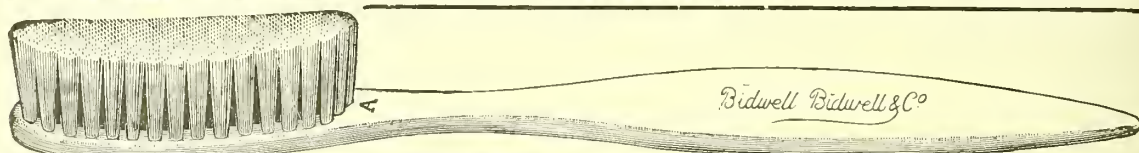
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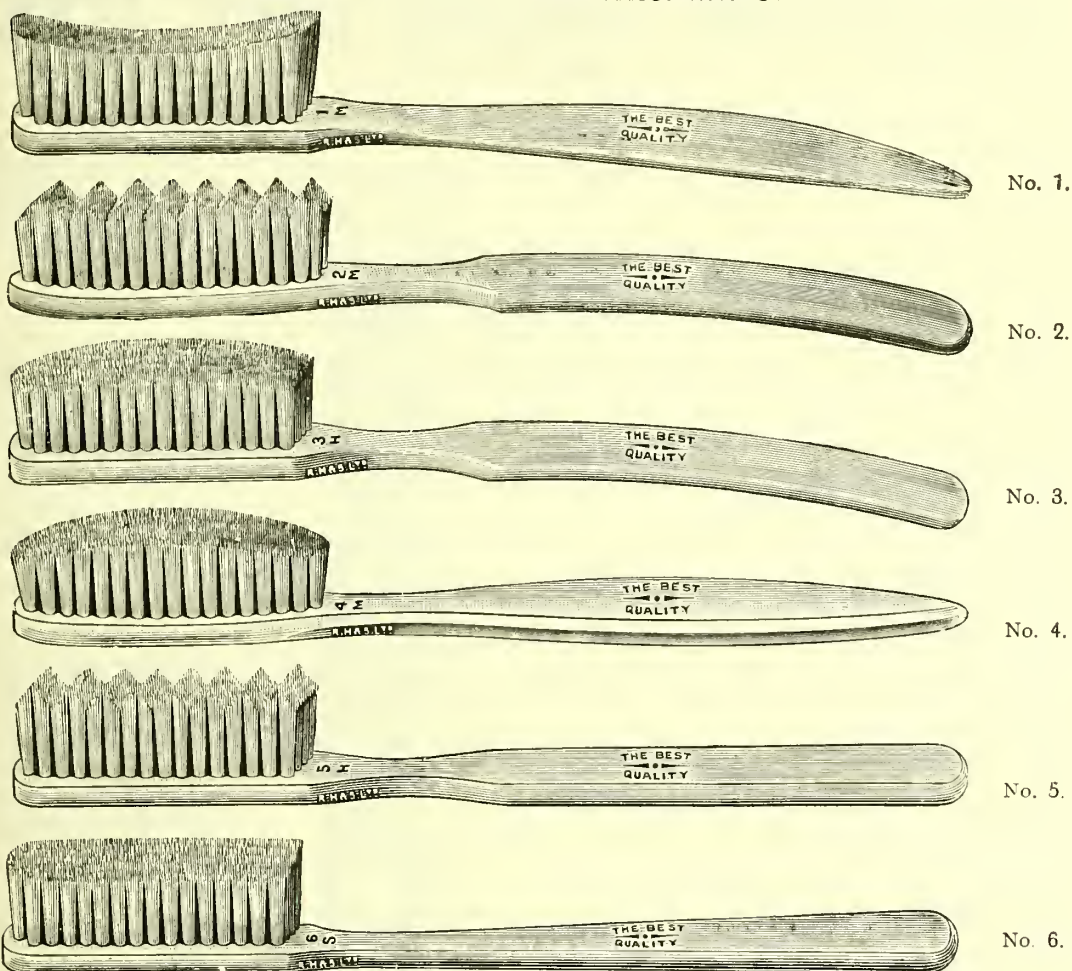
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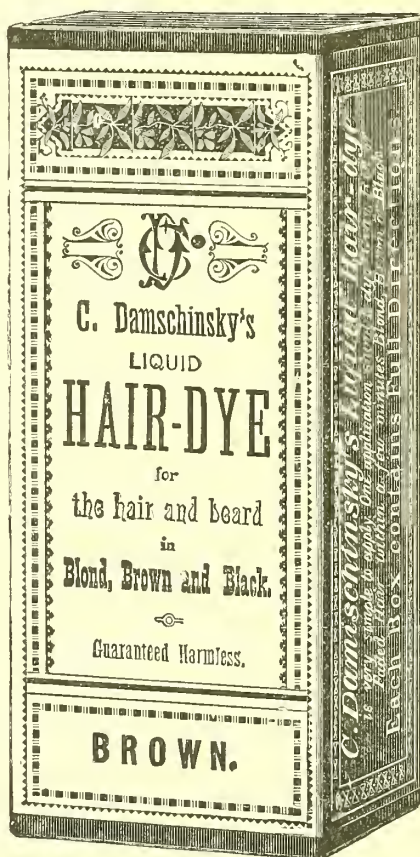
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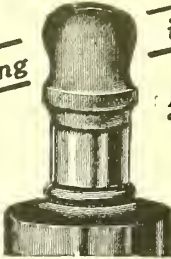
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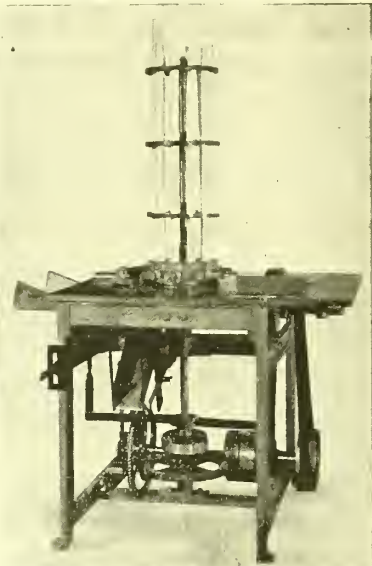
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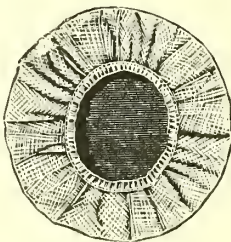


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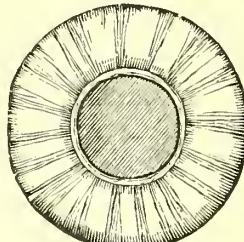
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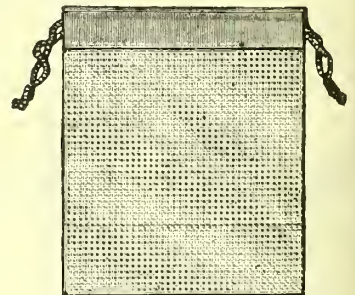
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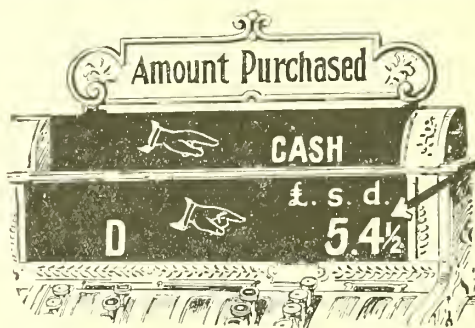
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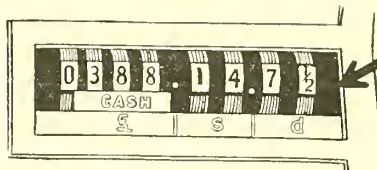


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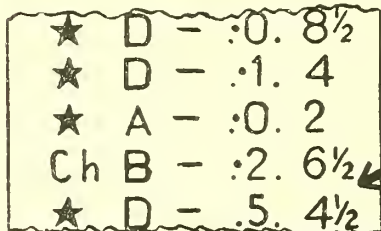


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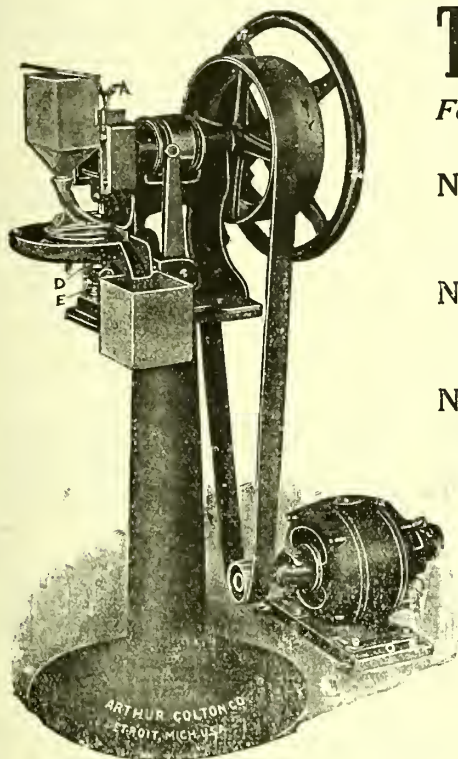
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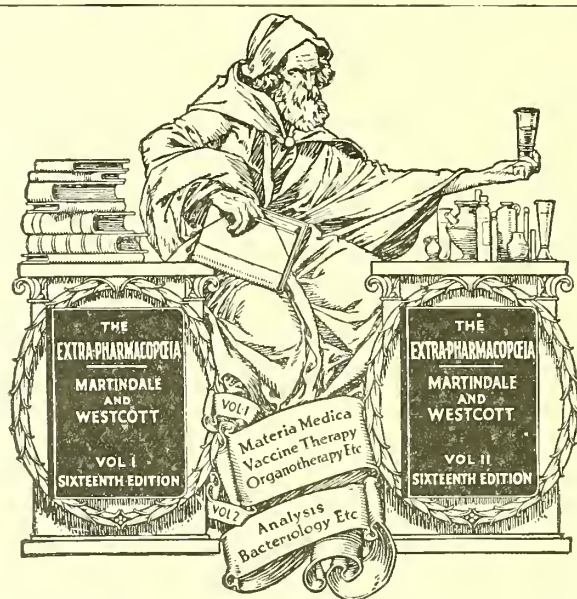
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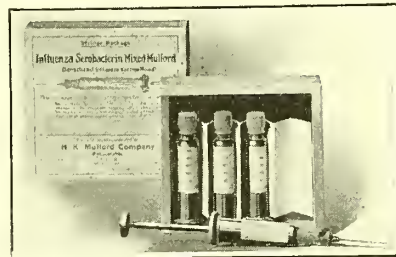
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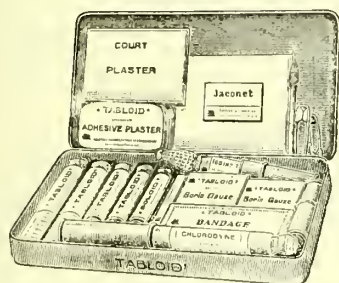
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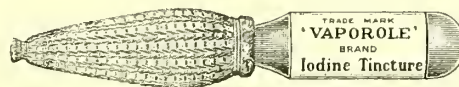
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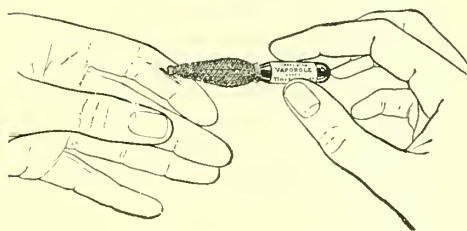
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A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and of the Chemical and Drug Trades.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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Summary.

Sir Watson Cheyne, Bart., devoted his Hunterian lecture to the treatment of wounds, and we report it on p. 53.

The word "Aspirin" has been removed from the Trade-marks Register, so that anyone may use it (p. 50).

In view of war developments and movements of troops in this country, we advise retailers to help wholesalers by ordering well ahead (p. 49).

Cod-liver oil is likely to be dearer, as Germany is buying for war-purposes consequent on the glycerin shortage, which we have repeatedly notified (p. 49).

The new B.P. will be used in the Irish pharmaceutical examinations in April, and in the University of London medical examinations in March (p. 46 and p. 51).

The "Gripe-water" case is approaching the end. We report the evidence up to Thursday afternoon. It forms most interesting reading, and the report begins on p. 39.

The discussion on the advertising of patents is continued in our correspondence columns by several writers. Other subjects are also dealt with, but we have had to hold over several columns of letters (p. 62).

Mr. D. B. Dott criticises the new B.P. monograph on ether, giving some interesting and useful data (p. 52). Papers on the B.P. by Mr. F. H. Alcock and Mr. Humphreys Jones are epitomised in the Winter Session, beginning on p. 56.

The bulk of market changes is upwards, including an advance in mercury, mercurials, borax, boric acid, caustic soda, silicate of soda, aspirin, salicylates, phenacetin, phenazone, cocaine, benzoates, cod-liver oil, and various potassium salts (including permanganate), which are very scarce (p. 59).

An unusually effective maiden speech was made by Mr. W. C. Anderson yesterday (February 17) in the course of the Commons debate on food supplies and prices, says "The Times." It is a long time since a new member made so great an impression on the House as the Labour member for Attercliffe, and he is clearly marked out for future leadership of a party which has suffered seriously from bad generalship in the past. Mr. Anderson, we may add, was formerly a chemist's assistant in Glasgow.

European War.

Trading with the Enemy.—A supplement to the "London Gazette" of February 16 contained the text of the Trading with the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915, the chief declaration of which is: "The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to our territory or that of our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation." Nothing in the Proclamation prohibits anything expressly permitted by the King's licence or the licence of a Secretary of State.

Pharmaceutical Roll of Honour.

Non sibi sed patriæ.—CICERO.

TWENTY-SECOND LIST.

BLACKBURN, E. (formerly with Mr. C. F. Thackray, Ph.C., Great George Street, Leeds), R.A.M.C. (transferred from the Royal Field Artillery).

CHALMERS, Bernard F. (lately assistant with Mr. H. W. Dix, chemist, Pontypool), R.A.M.C.

ELLIS, Eric (lately apprentice with Mr. A. W. Sanders, chemist, Chard, Somerset), 5th Batt. Somerset Light Infantry, now in India.

HENDERSON, John Clark (son of Mr. John Henderson, chemist, Montrose Terrace, Edinburgh), Royal Engineers.

MCNEIL, John (son of the late Mr. John McNeil, chemist, St. John's, Newfoundland), Sportsman's Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.

VINYCOMB, Private M. (lately with Mr. J. W. Wood, chemist, Putney), Irish Guards.

WILLIAMS, C. N., chemist and druggist (youngest son of Mr. T. R. Williams, chemist and druggist, of the representative staff of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.), R.A.M.C. Mr. Williams is now serving in Belgium.

WOOTTON, Lieutenant Leonard II., M.B., B.Sc., B.Sc. (son of Mr. Henry Wootton, B.Sc., Principal of the London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, Clapham Road, London, S.W.), 3rd City of London Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Jardine, son of Mr. T. Jardine, of T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, has been gazetted lieutenant and appointed to the 14th (Service) Battalion, The Royal Scots.

Notices as to Exports of Medicines.

The following notices have been issued by the respective Governments:

GERMANY has prohibited the export of wax, earth-wax (ozokerite), ceresin, animal charcoal, Sanatogen, Plasmos and other dry milk-preparations, and crude zinc.

ITALY has, by a Royal decree dated January 31, prohibited the exportation of colophony and other resins, calcium cyanamide, cocoa-beans, farina, acetic acid, and acetates.

HOLLAND.—The Dutch Government has prohibited by decrees, dated February 4 and 6, the exportation of potassium carbonate and caustic potash (including potash lye), copper sulphate, copper oxide, rennet, rennet-preparations, and calves' stomachs.

NORWAY.—The "Anglo-Norwegian Trade Journal" has published a complete list of articles prohibited from being exported from Norway, revised to January 27, 1915. Among them are aniline, iodine, medicines (only those included in Schedules A and B of the Law of August 29, 1908, which can be seen at the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London), mineral oils, naphthol, naphthylamine, naphthylamine sulphate, sulphur, and flowers of sulphur.

FRANCE has, by decree dated February 4, prohibited the export of lactic acid, surgical instruments and apparatus [including drainage-tubes (drains), tubes, rubber gloves], catechu, crude (*en masse*); codeine, calcium cyanamide, digitalin, emetine, extracts of cinchona, fulminate of mercury, vegetable oils and whale oils, morphine, paraffin, sodium peroxide, phosphorus, pine and fir resins, salol, ammonia salts, sulphate of copper and "verdets," "bouillies" and cupreous powders, terpine, and trioxy-

B

methylene. Exemptions from these prohibitions may, however, be accorded under conditions laid down by the Ministry of Finance.

SWITZERLAND has, by decree dated January 28, prohibited the following exports: Acetanilide, acetone, acetylsalicylic acid, citric acid, salicylic acid and salicylate of sodium, tartaric acid, adrenaline (natural or synthetic) and other extracts of the suprarenal glands (suprarenine, paraneprine, epinephrine, etc.), agar-agar, aloes, aluminium acetotartrate, antipyrin, apomorphine, arecoline and its salts, atropine and its salts, balsam of Peru (natural and artificial), bismuth and its salts, bromine and its salts, caffeine and its salts, chloroform for anaesthesia, cocaine and its salts and combinations, codeine and its salts, colodion, cresol and soapy solutions thereof, diethylmalonyl urea and its salts, veronal, dimethylaminoantipyrin, pyramidon, dionine, sulphuric ether (pure or unrefined), formalin (formaldehyde, formaldehyde, formol), liquid glycerin (pure), heroin, castor oil, iodine and its salts, iodoform, ipecacuanha-root, lanoline (wool-grease), mastich, mercury and its salts, morphine and its salts, naphthalene, novocain, opium and powder, extracts and tinctures of opium, paraffin (solid or liquid), paraformaldehyde, permanganate of potash, phenacetin, phenol (carbolic acid), pure; paprika, quinine hydrochloride and sulphate, cinchona-bark, rhubarb-root, salol, saltpetre, salvarsan, neo-salvarsan, santonin, scopolamine (hyoscine), ergot of rye, santonica, sulphate of copper, tannin, theobromine and its salts and combinations, tropacocaine and its combinations, vaseline.

Belgian Doctors' and Pharmacists' Relief Fund.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on February 11 Dr. Des Voeux (the Treasurer) stated that up to that time 5,297l. had been received from 1,500 subscribers, allowing for the fact that some large subscriptions had been received without details. The sum of 4,000l. has been placed on deposit, while 470l. has already been spent in relieving urgent cases, in advances for registration-fees, and on packages of medical material sent to Belgium. It is hoped to preserve as much of the money as possible to form a nucleus of a future international fund for the rehabilitation of the medical and pharmaceutical professions in Belgium.

The subscriptions from pharmacists received during the week ended February 16 amounted to 32l. 2s. 6d., as follows: A. Pellet, 1l. 1s.; W. Ransom & Son, Ltd., 5l. 5s.; T. W. Townley, 10s. 6d.; G. Weston, 10s. 6d.; M. H. Stiles & Son, 10s. 6d.; E. J. Millard, 2l. 2s.; E. H. Farr, 2l. 2s.; L. Cooper, 1l. 1s.; H. O. Thomas, 10s. 6d.; Norwich Pharmacists' Association (first list); G. C. Maynard 1l. 1s.; H. J. Heyhoe 1l. 1s.; J. Staton 1l. 1s.; P. Robinson 1l. 1s.; W. H. Hurn 1l. 1s.; — Houlton 1l. 1s.; T. N. Eastland 1l. 1s.; F. G. E. Plumstead 10s. 6d.; F. Smith 10s. 6d.; F. T. Alpe 5s.; — Robinson (Derham) 5s.; A. E. Beeston 1l. 1s.; F. S. Cullen 2l. 2s.; H. E. De Carle 1l. 1s.; C. H. Hipperson 10s. 6d.; W. J. Lacey 1l. 1s.; W. H. Lenton 1l. 1s.; H. G. Maddison 5s.; J. M. Weller 10l.; Smith & Sons 1l. 1s.; Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association (fourth list), G. H. Toy, 10s.

Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., Treasurer of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, informs us that the amount referred to last week as having been received from that Association should have been given as 11l. 11s.—i.e., 5l. 5s. voted by the Association and 6l. 6s. from individual members.

Miscellaneous.

HELP FOR SERBIA.—We recently reported (*C. & D.*, January 16, p. 34) that Mr. J. Farrage Ridley, Rothbury, was arranging to send out parcels of surgical dressings and the like to Serbia, where they are very much needed. He informs us that he will be glad if fellow-pharmacists and others will send him gifts of this nature as soon as possible. More nurses are going out this month, and he will send the gifts with them.

SCIENCE AND THE STATE.—Sir William A. Tilden, F.R.S., writing in the "Daily Chronicle," calls attention to an advertisement in the "Chemical News" for temporary assistant chemists in the Inspection Department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in which it is stated that preference will be given to University graduates or members of the Institute of Chemistry. The wages offered are 2l. 0s. 6d. per week. Does the Chief Inspector, asks Sir William, seriously think that a trained chemist is worth no more than the "wages" he offers? Does he realise that the kind of man he is asking for has spent at least five or six years in acquiring his technical skill, and during that time has provided maintenance and fees at his own cost? Sir William hopes that no response will be made to the advertisement, for, he says, it is now more than ever necessary that the public should be lifted out of its state of ignorance as to the training, functions, and qualifications of chemists.

News from Austria and Germany.

GERMAN APOTHEKERS are allowed (without special permit) to use neutral fats and oils for making *sapo kalinus* and *liq. cresoli saponatus*.

PAUL RADEMACHER, head of the firm of Carl Rademacher & Co., and Vice-President of the Austrian Pharmaceutical Society for Promoting Chemical Industry, died at Prague on January 19, aged seventy-three.

PETROLEUM.—The "Galizische Karpathen Petroleum Gesellschaft," the principal petroleum company in Austria, has commenced operations again in the refineries at Mariampol; the other petroleum-works in Boryslaw have not yet resumed work.

COMMANDEERING CHEMICALS.—In several districts in Germany the military authorities have commandeered on behalf of the war council all existing stocks of metals (copper, tin, nickel, aluminium, antimony, and lead), of saltpetre in quantities exceeding 500 kilos., of Chile saltpetre, strong nitric acid, and of nitrates of potassium, calcium, sodium, and ammonium.

PEBECO TUBES.—The scarcity of metals in Germany has caused P. Beiersdorf & Co., Hamburg, to issue a notice to users of Pebeco dentifrice that the empty tube should be returned when a new one is purchased, and that an allowance will be made for the old tube. The notice also refers to Nivea Crème, a toilet-cream belonging to the same firm. The "Apoth. Zeitung" protests against this action as being unhygienic.

PETROLEUM FAMINE.—The Prussian Government has issued instructions that candles, methylated spirit, electric light, gas light, or acetylene must be used for illuminating purposes in place of petroleum. Local authorities are charged with providing facilities for carrying out the Government's wish. The inhabitants of Wiesbaden have been cautioned by the police against the use for illumination of preparations containing benzene.

LANOLINE is scarce in Germany, owing to the cessation of the imports of wool from Australia. The "Pharm. Zeitung" referred lately to several substitutes. One of these is Zuhl and Eisnam's basis, prepared by heating 3 parts of Chinese wood oil to 300° C. and mixing with 7 parts of unprepared wood oil and 3 parts of beeswax. The result resembles wool-fat, but may possibly be irritating to the skin. Soft paraffin or suet with 5 to 10 per cent. of beeswax is recommended as more suitable.

INTERNATIONAL HATRED.—Von Liszt has put forward in the German Press the opinion that for several years to come the Germans will have lost their feelings of international brotherhood in all spheres of science and industry. Heilberg, in the "Vossische Zeitung," does not take this view, although he admits that for some time after the war there will be a coolness in the relations between scientists of various nations. He states that all scientists are indebted to Pasteur, Lister, Spencer, Tolstoy, Dostojewski, etc., and adds that civilisation must ultimately triumph over war-passions.

IODINE-SUBSTITUTE.—As a consequence of the shortage of iodine in Germany, it is suggested by Feist and Bonhoff that in place of the tincture for wound-dressing a 5-per-cent. solution of bromine in chloroform could be employed. The bromine is more stable in chloroform than in alcohol or water, and although the effect of this solution as an antiseptic is equal, or better, than that of iodine, the secondary effect, by which the tissues yield up again the absorbed bromine, is not quite so good as in the case of iodine. The bromine must not be employed stronger than the percentage indicated on account of its caustic action. Carbon tetrachloride can be used in place of chloroform if desired.

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE.—According to a paragraph in the "Board of Trade Journal" from the "Börsen-Zeitung" of January 22, the sales of the Potash Syndicate in 1914 amounted to about 156,000,000m., as compared with 192,000,000m. in the previous year. It was hoped from the increase in sales during the first seven months of 1914 that the total for the year would amount to 210,000,000m., so that the war would appear to have caused the potash-industry a loss of more than 50,000,000m. The general expenses of the works rose considerably, to which must be added the fact that most raw materials have risen in price and competent workmen are difficult to obtain. In consequence of the war the question of the prolongation of the syndicate has not been settled, and an extraordinary general meeting will be called to consider the matter.

GERMAN SPIRIT.—The receipts of alcohol by the German Spirit Centrale during the business year 1913-14 amounted to 337 million litres, an increase against the previous year of 10 million litres, and the sales were 292 million litres, against 302 million litres. After the outbreak of war there

was a notable falling-off in the consumption of spirit, although no statistics are available, these being suspended on August 31. The consumption for drinking-purposes fell off in August by eight millions, and in September by four million litres, owing to fiscal restrictions. The outlet for industrial purposes has also been affected since August. The heavy-chemical industry cut down its consumption, while the domestic demand for distilled spirit was also smaller. On the other hand, very heavy army requirements were met with, especially by the gunpowder and other manufacturers, while the stocks of benzine were held back. Through the invasion of East Prussia by Russia about 30,000 litres of spirit has been lost. The activity of the refineries has been considerably curtailed. During the new financial year, so far, the receipts have been considerably below expectations, the average distillation having been reduced by 60 per cent.; but consumption has improved, the demand for drinking-purposes being considerably increased. Under such conditions there is therefore room for a recovery of activity among distillers. Meanwhile the rebate price has been raised from m.50 to m.54, and the selling prices have also risen.

THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS in Germany are on the downgrade. The withdrawal of coinage from circulation, and



the replacing of it with paper money, does not necessarily prove that the country is impoverished. Nevertheless, things are not rosy when notes for a shilling have to be issued. The above is a reproduction of one issued by a loan society under Government authority. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and is printed in colours. It was brought from Germany by a C. & D. reader three months ago.

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

Communications should be addressed Corner for Students, "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, February 23, on which day the samples will be posted.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, March 6. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The analysis announced above forms the fifth exercise in the analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact must be attested on their reports.

FIRE.—On February 16 a fire occurred at the premises of Mr. H. Williams, Fishergate, Preston. Four Belgian refugees on the second floor were unable to escape owing to smoke, and were rescued by the brigade superintendent, who was himself overcome by smoke. The fire was quickly extinguished.

English and Welsh News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brovities.

Mr. James H. Hood, manager for Henry Moore & Son, corn and seed merchants, East Horsley, has applied to the Surrey County Council for an agri-horticultural poisons-licence.

Mr. C. H. Ashton, Ph.C., 342 Wellington Street, Grimsby, rendered timely first-aid to the victim of a motor-van accident which took place opposite his pharmacy on February 13.

There will be no scarcity of flower perfumes, states the "Daily Mirror," which gave in a recent issue a picture of a flower factory at Grasse. The floor of the factory was piled up with heaps of freshly gathered violets.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was to have been held at Cambridge this year, will not take place. The statutory annual general meeting of the Association and the annual meeting of the representatives will, however, be held in London.

Three deaths due to poisons have been reported during the week. At Ballymacleanaghan, co. Derry, Ireland, a lady died through taking an overdose of paraldehyde, which she was in the habit of taking for insomnia. Oxalic acid and veronal were taken with suicidal intent by two persons while of unsound mind.

Minimum Wage in Drug-trade.

Chemists and druggists' assistants are considering the question of a minimum wage, says the "Daily Citizen." A ballot is being taken by the members of this section of the Shop-assistants' Union on a proposed scale for men and women workers respectively. The committee recently appointed to consider wages and conditions in view of the rising cost of living have presented their report, and Mr. Arthur J. Gillian, 228 Lynton Road, Bermondsey, will furnish particulars to those engaged in the trade.

West Bromwich.

The local executive has recommended the adjustment of certain prices of the local price-list as follows (C. & D., January 30, p. 117):

Salicylic acid, 8d. per oz.; turpentine, 7d. per pint; tinct. iodi (B.P. 1914), 6d. per oz., strong 9d. per oz.; saccharin-tablets, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 100 8d., 200 1s. 3d., 500 2s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; colza oil, 7d. per pint; tincture of opium (B.P. 1914), 6d. per oz.; Saxon tablets, 100 9d., 200 1s. 4d., 500 3s. 3d.; tragacanth-powder, good white, 8d. per oz.; Contrexville and Vichy waters, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. bottles, 10s. per doz.

Shops Act.

Denbighshire County Council has issued a closing order for chemists and druggists at Rhoslanerchrugog to close at 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; 1 p.m. or 3 p.m. on Wednesdays; and 11 p.m. or 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

The Home Secretary has confirmed a closing order for chemists, drug-store proprietors, and herbalists at Middlesbrough to close at 9 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; 1 p.m. or 9 p.m. on Wednesdays; and 11 p.m. or 1 p.m. on Saturdays. This does not apply to the week immediately preceding Christmas Day or any other Bank Holiday.

The Home Secretary has confirmed a closing order for chemists and druggists at Halesowen, Hasbury, and Hawne to close at 8 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; 1 p.m. or 8 p.m. on Thursdays; 9.30 p.m. on Fridays; and 1 p.m. or 10.30 p.m. on Saturdays. On the day before Good Friday the closing hour is 10 p.m.; during the week before Easter, 8.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and 11 p.m. on Saturday; on each of the six week days before Christmas, 11 p.m.; and on the Friday and Saturday before Whit Sunday and the August Bank Holiday, 10 p.m. and 11 p.m. respectively.

Guardians' Doings.

At a meeting of the Devonport Guardians on February 12, the Chairman of the Infirmary Committee (the Rev. T. A. Head) reported that his Committee had inquired further into the question of the increased cost of drugs, and had satisfied themselves that there has been no waste and that the contracts are in order. The increase in the cost of drugs since the outbreak of war has been abnormal, and there has also been an increased consumption of medicine, largely because the medicine is now in the infirmary and can be dispensed easily for minor complaints.

Contracts for Drugs, etc.

Settlement of the following contracts has been intimated:

Lowestoft Town Council.—Mr. P. E. F. Perrédès, Ph.C., for chemists' goods.

Runcorn Urban Council.—Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, for disinfectants.

Camberwell Borough Council.—Adcocks, Ltd., for carbolic disinfecting-powder (2l. 11s. 11d. per ton); formalin solution (5s. 1½d. per gal.) and formalin tablets (3s. 5½d. per lb.). The Sanitas Co., Ltd., for crude disinfecting-fluid (3s. 6d. per gal.) and Kingzett's sulphur candles (1l. 5s. per cwt.). Eueryl, Ltd., for Eueryl fluid disinfectant (4s. 6d. per gal.). J. Knight, Ltd., for one month's supply best yellow primrose soap (1l. 8s. 6d. per cwt.) and best soft soap (1l. 1s. 6d. per cwt.). Paton & Charles, for three months' supply of carbolic soap (19s. per cwt.) and twelve months' supply of honey soap, 2-oz. tablets (3l. 2s. per cwt.).

Government Contracts.—*Crown Agents for the Colonies*.—Chemicals: Howards & Sons, Ltd. Drugs: Society of Apothecaries.

India Office.—Glycerin: W. Tulloch & Co., George Square, Glasgow.

War Office.—Brushes: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd.; Titterton & Howard, etc. Chloride of lime: United Alkali Co., Ltd. Disinfectant: Celtic Chemical Co.; Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co.; Standardised Disinfectants Co., Ltd. Glycerin: Jos. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.; Gerard Bros., Ltd.; Chris. Thomas & Bros., Ltd. Grease (anti-frostbite): Price's Co., Ltd.; E. Cook & Co., Ltd.; J. Knight, Ltd.; Palmer & Co., Ltd. Medicines: The British Drug Houses; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; Burroughs Wellcome & Co.; J. Cadman; A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd.; H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd.; Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.; Matthews & Wilson, Ltd.; S. Maw, Son & Sons; Parke, Davis & Co.; John Richardson & Co., Ltd.; Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd.; Willows, Francis, Butler & Thompson, Ltd. Methylated Spirit: May & Baker, Ltd.; F. T. Morrell & Co. Mixture (anti-freezing glycerin): Lever Bros., Ltd. Surgical Instruments and Materials: Arnold & Sons; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.; Anderson & Whitelaw, Ltd.; Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd.; A. Berliner; A. Berton, Ltd.; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.; J. Bury & Co.; Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd.; Down Bros., Ltd.; Goldschmidt, Smerl & Sons; Francis Lepper, Ltd.; B. Lees & Co., Ltd.; S. Maw, Son & Sons; Mayer & Meltzer; Medical Supply Association; J. H. Montague; G. Oakfield & Sons; Robinson & Sons, Ltd.; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

The Medical Officer of St. Luke's Hospital has reported to the Hospital Committee of Bradford Guardians that, owing to the war, the contractors are unable to supply drugs at contract rates. The matter has been referred to a sub-committee for consideration. The Medical Officer has been asked to submit details of certain surgical furniture required for the new operating-room.

The West Ham Education Committee has received offers from certain of the present contractors for the supply of disinfectants to the schools under the Committee to continue their contracts on the present terms—viz.: Jeyes' Sanitary Co., Ltd., for Cyllin (3s. 6d. per gal.); and Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for Ialine (3s. per gal.). Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., the contractors for the supply of Cofectant, have offered to continue the supply on condition that the price is increased from 3s. to 3s. 9d. per gal. The Committee is unable to see its way to accept the last offer, but recommends the acceptance of the offers of the other firms.

Brewster Sessions.

The following licences have been granted:

Mr. Henry Stove, Newgate Street, Morpeth (medicated-wine licence).

Mr. Thomas Vickerman, 10 Water Street, Bury (medicated-wine licence renewed).

Mr. W. E. Milburn, chemist and druggist, Aire Street, Knaresborough, Yorks (medicated-wine licence).

The Timothy White Co., Ltd., 17 and 18 High Street, Cowes, Isle of Wight (medicated-wine licence).

The medicated-wine licence held by Mr. McPherson, jun., at 214 Whitley Road, Whitley Bay, has been transferred to Mr. Herbert England (commercial manager for Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.).

The following applications have been refused:

Mr. H. E. Hinchcliffe, 51 Stanley Street, Bury (renewal of medicated-wine licence refused).

Mr. Sydney William Vincent, chemist and druggist, 16 The Exchange, Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon.

Mr. Edward William Thomas, chemist and druggist, Duffryn Street, Ferndale (Glam.), intends to apply for a medicated-wine licence at the annual Licensing Sessions to be held at Pontypridd on March 2, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the Caerphilly (Glam.) Brewster Sessions last week, the wine-licence held by Mr. Richard Morgan, Ystradmynach, was transferred to Mr. J. Herbert Morgan, chemist and druggist, of the same place.

Birmingham.

Mr. Edgar Sampson Moore, younger son of Mr. E. S. Moore, who lived at York Lodge, Erdington, was buried at Boldmere Church Cemetery on Thursday, February 11. Mr. Moore was only thirty-four years of age. He was a director of the Midland Vinegar Co.

The shading of window-lights has given rise to a new form of advertising by local chemists. Coloured glass or paper shades are used, and in the case of the latter the name of the chemist or of some well-known proprietary is printed on the shade. The former is appropriate, as no sign can be seen from the outside.

Among other new forms of window-advertising observed by our correspondent may be mentioned the following: A local firm displayed on neat dishes specimens of the crude drugs which enter into one of their preparations. More recently circular labels bearing the names of the ingredients of the preparation have been affixed to the window. Another firm invite people to call for a free sample of a special remedy and test it for themselves.

Sheffield.

Mr. N. Appleton, late assistant checker to the Sheffield Insurance Committee, has opened a dental surgery in City Road.

The City Council has been recommended to appoint Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., joint analyst for the city, along with Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith, F.I.C.

Mr. T. F. Burdekin, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Waterhouse, Ltd., Bellhouse Road, Firth Park. Mr. Burdekin served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, and has recently managed Mr. Paddon's Attercliffe Common branch.

Chemists selling non-alcoholic wines should note that evidence has been produced that some such wines contain an excessive amount of alcohol, and the Chief Constable has been instructed to take proceedings against anyone bringing themselves within the law in selling these.

Watsons, High Street (Mr. Wallace E. Heaton, Ph.C.), have issued a twenty-four-page sale list for their annual photographic stocktaking sale. Substantial reductions are offered on cameras, enlargers, lenses, binoculars, and sundries. A gift of a Darham Duplex safety razor is offered to all purchasers of sale bargains to the value of 5s. or over.

Death of a Pharmaceutical Student.

At Camberwell, on February 16, Mr. G. P. Wyatt, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Philip Frederick Fitzpatrick Munday (21), a pharmaceutical student, residing at 59 Denmark Hill. Mr. Edgar F. Munday, chemist and druggist, Clacton-on-Sea, stated that deceased was his son. He was cashier at his establishment at 25 Church Street, Camberwell, and had been studying for his final examination, for which he had proposed to sit in April. On January 30 his son visited him unexpectedly at Clacton-on-Sea. He then complained of suffering from insomnia, but when he (witness) saw him off at the station on February 1 he seemed well and cheerful. His son was in no trouble,

so far as he knew, and had never threatened to take his life. There was no reason why he should do such a thing; in fact, it had been arranged that the Camberwell business was to be made over to him. He had, however, appeared worried about his examination. He used to study at 25 Church Street, but took no part in the business, except in the cash department. Thomas Beveridge, employed at 25 Church Street, stated that he last saw deceased alive when he returned from the Westminster College of Pharmacy on February 11. He went to the study the next morning on his arrival at the shop, and there found the young man apparently asleep. He failed to wake him, and a medical man was called, who pronounced life extinct. After medical evidence had been given to the effect that the condition of the body was compatible with death from a convulsion, and that there was nothing to indicate corrosive poisoning, though death might have been due to taking strychnine. The Coroner adjourned the inquest for an analysis of the contents of the stomach to be made.

From Various Courts.

George Hurley, a convict on licence, was sentenced to two months' hard labour at Hove on February 15 for breaking a plate-glass window, value 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, at the shop of Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., 64 Church Road, Hove.

At Bow Street Police Court on February 15, Mr. Hopkins made an order for the committal to the Central Criminal Court of Arthur Alfred Henry Bennett (54), described as a surgeon, on a charge of committing perjury.

At the Birmingham Children's Court, on February 11, John Cox (14) was charged with setting fire to the premises of Mr. John Freeman, chemist and druggist, on February 7 (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 36). He admitted the charge, and was placed on probation for two years.

Irish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Brevities.

Mr. T. H. Nally, of Oakley Road, Rathmines, has been appointed dispenser to the Dublin Castle Red Cross Hospital.

The Rathmines and Pembroke Joint Hospital Board has advertised for medicine-tenders, to be delivered before February 27.

Mr. James Gillespie, R.D., Parkside Medical Hall, Woodvale Road, Belfast, has recovered from his recent severe accident.

The Governors of the National Maternity Hospital, Colles Street, Dublin, will receive tenders for drugs, to be sent in by March 1.

Mr. David Stranaghan, Ph.C., 141 York Street, Belfast, who took over Mr. George A. Webb's establishment some time ago, has retired from business.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, last week, it was decided to hold the annual meeting on February 24, at 6 p.m., to be followed by the annual social at 7.30 p.m.

Messrs. Hodden, Medical Hall, Wexford, submitted the only tender received for the supply of medicines to the Wexford County Infirmary Committee. The tender pointed out that a few of the chemicals are only obtained from enemy countries, and the prices are consequently much higher than the Committee paid last year. The tender was accepted. The tender of Fanning & Co., Dublin, for the supply of medical appliances was also accepted.

RUSSIAN PLATINUM.—The contemplated duty of 30 per cent. *ad val.* on crude platinum exported from Russia will not be levied until after the end of next July.

Scottish News.

Subscribers are invited to send to the Editor newspapers containing matters of trade interest. The items should be indicated.

Dundee.

Mr. H. S. O'Donnell, having completed his holiday at his Dundee home, sails for Singapore from London on February 20.

A half-holiday game of football was played on Dens Park on Wednesday, February 10, and had several interesting features. One side consisted of convalescent soldiers at present in Dundee, and their opponents were Pharmacy United. Mr. Harry Lauder, the famous comedian, was also present, and proved an attraction. Scores: Wounded Soldiers, 3; Pharmacy United, 2.

Edinburgh.

The monthly average number of prescriptions presented to chemists for the dependants of soldiers and sailors is steadily increasing.

Chemists report that business has been excellent since the advent of 1915. This is partly due to the prevalence of influenza, but fancy goods, sundries, etc., are in good demand.

Mr. George Lunan, Ph.C., F.C.S., Edinburgh, has contributed to the "Edinburgh Medical Journal" an excellent article on the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, in which he deals comprehensively with the book under the following heads: (a) Additions, (b) deletions, (c) alterations in names, (d) alterations in composition, (e) alterations in potency, (f) weights and measures, (g) dosage, and (h) tests. He describes the work as progressive, accurate, and reliable. The article has been reprinted for private circulation.

Fife.

Panel chemists should note that the Committee will not pay for linseed meal, although panel doctors have been regularly ordering it on N.H.I. forms.

The police authorities along the East Coast are on the "war-path." Chemists and other shopkeepers have been receiving the unwelcome attentions of "property depredators." One chemist has had glass advertisement-plates maliciously cut from his window.

Glasgow.

Mr. D. R. Mackay (representing Armour & Co., Ltd., London) is now in a nursing home, with every prospect of being able to return to his duties and with his wonted vigour in the course of a few weeks.

The firm of Alexander Reid & Co., chemists and druggists, 136 Cowcaddens Street, Glasgow, has been dissolved as from December 31, 1914, by the retirement of Elizabeth Helen Lothian. The business is being continued under the same name by Peter White, Robert Bain Lothian, Thomas W. T. Law, and John A. Lothian.

The Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association has decided to remove to larger and more commodious premises at Hill Street, Garnethill, quite close to Charing Cross. The new rooms are part of a villa, and are considered very well suited to the requirements both as regards position and accommodation. A short lease has been arranged, and the Pharmacy Athletic Club has agreed to be responsible for part of the rent.

Mr. John McIntyre, principal assistant to Mr. Jones in the Glasgow Insurance Committee's office, has succeeded in gaining the Worthington Evans prize of ten guineas presented to the most successful candidate in the United Kingdom in the Faculty of Insurance examinations on National Health Insurance during the year 1914, and also the Sir James Leishman prize of ten guineas to the most successful candidate in Scotland. Mr. McIntyre has also taken honours in the examination for the Fellowship of the Faculty.

Ships' Medicine-chests.

Recent prosecutions have made the Customs officials more alert regarding the shipment of prohibited articles. Last week the whole of the chemists at shipping centres were visited by the Collector of Customs, who urged the

greatest care possible in supplying neutral ships with medicines and the like. He stated that many chemists were ignorant of the regulations. (Our correspondent informed him that *C. & D.* subscribers are kept thoroughly awake by their journal, at which he was gratified.) The Customs official emphasises that all chemists' supplies must be made out on a ship's loading bill and submitted to the authorities before being placed aboard. One chemist admitted having supplied a quantity of methylated spirit, which, however, escaped the authorities, and consequently no action will be taken. It is of vital importance that all drugs, etc., whether for ships' use or not, should be submitted to the Customs for proper authorisation for export.

[The terms upon which permission is granted are mentioned in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 496, and the latest list of prohibited articles in the *C. & D.*, February 6, p. 34. We do not think that the refilling of the medicine-chests of British vessels is "exporting" in the sense of proclamation, but it will cause little delay for any chemist to acquaint the local Customs of any work of this kind that is in hand.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

INTERNED PHARMACISTS.—The "Paris Medical" is endeavouring as far as possible to make out a list of members of the French Sanitary Service interned as prisoners of war in Germany. Among those in this situation—which does not seem in entire accordance with the Geneva Convention—it mentions MM. Laurent and Martin, second-class assistant pharmacist-majors, and M. Dreulle, first-class major, all reported to be at Halle. Dr. Lafay, of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, is a prisoner at Heidelberg.

DR. JOHN JARVIS secured his degree in Pharmacy from the University of Bordeaux, and is the only Englishman upon whom it has been conferred. He is a son of the fine old veteran pharmacist, Mr. John Jarvis, senior, who took part in the Franco-German war of 1870-71 on the side of the French, and is still in business at Pau. Dr. Jarvis's brother, Dr. Charles Jarvis (Medical French degree), is on the medical staff of the British Hertford Hospital in Paris, and also of the British Red Cross Ambulance, with rank of major.

A LINE FOR PHARMACISTS.—The Union des Femmes de France (one of the French branches of the Red Cross) offers for sale (among other small articles), for the benefit of its funds, a sixpenny whistle with a compass attached. An accompanying bill explains that before trench-fighting became the rule isolated wounded men often perished for lack of assistance. A wounded artilleryman lay for sixty hours untended. He heard the Red Cross workers pass close by, but was hidden from view and unable to shout. When found and carried to the hospital gangrene had already set in. It is suggested that the possession of a whistle might lessen the number of such painful cases. As to the compass, the large number of men who strayed to the coast after the battles of August-September sufficiently explains its value to the isolated soldier.

PHARMACISTS AT THE FRONT.—The attention of the French Minister of War having been drawn to the fact that since the opening of hostilities a number of pharmacists and other members of the Sanitary Service have been constantly at the front, while others have been peaceably employed in garrison towns or hospitals in the interior of France, he has issued a notice to the effect that in future a system of rotation will be adopted. The pharmacists and surgeons who are released from foreign captivity or evacuated from the fighting line and its neighbourhood for good and sufficient reasons will be sent as much as possible to "sedentary" posts well in the rear and replaced at the front by those of their comrades hitherto deprived of the sight of the grim realities of modern warfare. Sanitary officers beyond a certain age or in indifferent health will also be sent into the interior if circumstances permit. These excellent measures have already, we understand, been partially carried into effect.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Raisin-wine.—At Old Street (E.C.) Police Court on February 12, Florence Staff, grocer, was charged with selling as non-alcoholic raisin-wine an article certified on analysis to contain 11.93 per cent. of alcohol.

Olive Oil.—At Morley last week, William Frudd, grocer, was summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling olive oil which was certified to contain 60 per cent. of arachis oil. The prosecution withdrew the charge on payment of costs, as it was the first case of the kind in the district. It was stated that it had recently been noticed that olive oil from Grasse contains arachis oil.

Other Makers' Syphons.—At Marylebone Police Court on February 11, Evan Jones, mineral-water manufacturer, was fined 5s. under the Merchandise Marks Act for falsely applying the trade-mark of Pitt & Norrish, Ltd., to a syphon of aerated water. The defendant had said that the syphon of water was supplied by N. Paul & Co., but analysis proved that the water was not made by them nor by Pitt & Norrish.

Petroleum Acts.—At the hearing on February 16 of a summons by the West Ham Corporation against A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Stratford, it was explained that the company had no intention to evade the law. They hold a Revenue licence, and are licensed for a storage building by the Corporation, but by some oversight the petroleum licence was not taken out. They order petroleum as wanted, but the railway companies only deliver it when they can nowadays, the result being that the company at times had a double quantity delivered. A fine of 3l., with 6s. costs, was imposed.

Sandow's Cocoa and Chocolate.—In the Chancery Division on February 17, Mr. Justice Sargant, in an action for alleged libel and slander brought by Sandow's Cocoa and Chocolate Co., Ltd., against F. Moseley, of 65 West Road, Brighton, granted leave to serve the defendant with notice of motion for Friday for an injunction restraining him from stating that the plaintiff company's cocoas and chocolates are being manufactured in Germany. Mr. Dighton Pollock (for the plaintiff company) declared that the result of these statements by the defendant was that the public were refusing to purchase plaintiffs' goods. His Lordship said it was an urgent and serious matter.

Misuse of Red Cross.—In Edinburgh Police Court on February 15, John P. T. Key, carrying on a medical practice under the name of Dr. Temple Co., Ltd., at 7 West Register Street, Edinburgh, was fined 2l. for having used for the purposes of his business, without the authority of the Army Council, the heraldic emblem of the Red Cross on a white ground, by causing an employé to put up bills appertaining to his business, in contravention of the Geneva Convention Act, 1911. The accused pleaded guilty, and it was explained on his behalf that this was the first instance they had heard in Scotland of the Act having been contravened. Mr. Key was unaware of having contravened the regulations.

Compound Tincture of Benzoin.—In Edinburgh Sheriff Summary Court on February 15, before Sheriff Orr, J. C. Pottage & Co., chemists, 115 Princes Street, were summoned, under Section 6 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, for selling compound tincture of benzoin which contained less than 180 grams of total solids per litre of the tincture. A fine of 1l. was imposed. [It would be interesting to know what British Pharmacopoeia was the basis of this action. The 1898 tincture yielded 170 to 180 grams of solids per litre, 208.3 grams of solids being prescribed; the 1914 B.P. orders 210 grams of solids, but fixes no yield. A determination of the actual yield of solids by the new tincture is desirable.—EDITOR *C. & D.*]

R. White & Son, Ltd.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court on February 16, Mr. Justice Astbury had before him a petition to confirm the reduction of capital of R. White & Son, Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers. Mr. Martelli, K.C., stated that the reduction in question was by writing off capital lost or not represented by available assets. There had been various alterations in the capital of the company, which is now 636,000l. The loss was strictly provided for. There was a loss of 189,626l. 14s. 8d. To be on the right side, it was proposed to write a portion of that down to a sum standing to the credit of a special reserve fund, and also a small sum standing to the credit of a profit-and-loss account. That would leave 164,000l. to be written off by the reduction of the share capital. They proposed to write that off by reducing the 82,000 ordinary shares, now at 3l., to 1l. They would write off 2l. on each of these shares, which would make up the

figure of 164,000/. A majority of the shareholders had notified the reduction. His Lordship confirmed the reduction.

Dental Local Anæsthetic.—At the Lambeth County Court, before Judge Parry, on February 12, Louisa Ada Prior recovered 12/. damages, and costs, from Denzil Stalord, an unregistered dentist, 92 Camberwell Road, S.E., who had extracted one of her teeth under a local anæsthetic, and trouble ensued. Dr. Michael, Camberwell Road, S.E., stated that when plaintiff was brought to his surgery she was in a collapsed condition, and her heart had almost ceased to beat. He had personally to treat her for nearly an hour. Her condition was due to the use of some anæsthetic, an alkaloid, and the cessation of respiration as due to the action of the poison on the heart. Defendant, in evidence, stated that the injection he used was "Zarol," which he maintained is absolutely non-poisonous. He had used it five or six years. He made two injections, and extracted the tooth. Mr. William Hughes, secretary of the "Zarol" Manufacturing Co., said that there is a large and increasing sale of "Zarol." It is supplied direct to chemists, the London Education Committee, and to hospitals. It is an ordinary preparation, and had not to his knowledge caused septic poisoning. His Honour, in giving judgment, said he was of opinion that the girl had an abscess, and was very ill after the operation, and he had no doubt that she was suffering from septic poisoning.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

THE "GRYPE-WATER" ACTION.

In the Chancery Division on Friday, February 12, the hearing was resumed by Mr. Justice Eve of evidence in the action by W. Woodward, Ltd., Chaucer Street, Nottingham, against Boulton Macroe, Ltd., Crayford Mills, Ratford, London, E., in which they sought an injunction restraining the defendants from infringing their trade-mark "Gripe-water," and from offering for sale any remedy, not being the plaintiffs', under the name of "Gripe-water," or passing off any such remedy as the plaintiffs'. The defendant company pleaded that "Gripe-water" was a common description in general use, and they claimed the right to use the words as a *bona-fide* description of the character of their goods. They did not admit that their "Gripe-water" was the same as Woodward's Gripe-water. The first hearing was fully reported in the *C. & D.*, February 13, pp. 40-43, and continued while Mr. W. H. Woodward, son of the inventor of the remedy, was under cross-examination by Mr. Kerly, K.C., leading counsel for the defendants, Mr. Ricardo being with him. Mr. A. J. Walter, K.C., for Maugham, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Austen Cartmell watched the case on behalf of the Registrar of Trade-marks. The cross-examination of Mr. Woodward was resumed on February 12, and he was followed in the witness-chair by a number of trade witnesses.

The case was resumed on Tuesday, February 16, when evidence for the plaintiffs was concluded and the defendants' case commenced. The hearing was still proceeding when we closed for press on Thursday.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

Mr. Woodward, replying to Mr. Kerly, said he knew the formula for the remedy.

Mr. Kerly: But that is a secret. I am not going to tell you what it is. Does the remedy, he asked, consist solely of water?

Mr. Walter objected, and his Lordship said it was getting near asking what were the component parts of the remedy.

Mr. Kerly repeated his question, and Mr. Walter again objected, saying that it was not relevant to the issue.

His Lordship: I don't think it is.

Mr. Kerly (to witness): Do you know that horses suffer from gripes, and that some kind of fluid is provided for their comfort? What would you call such a medicine for horses?—Witness said he could not say.

His Lordship: It's called a "drench," is it not?

He produced some of the testimonials appearing on a pamphlet wrapped round the plaintiffs' bottles were produced, and inspected by his Lordship. Witness said all the testimonials were absolutely unsolicited, and they were being in every day.

Mr. Kerly asked a number of questions to show that the plaintiffs' gripe-water could only be "Woodward's Gripe-water."

Mr. Maugham, re-examining the witness, put to him testimonials which referred to the remedy as "gripe-water," and not as "Woodward's Gripe-water."

Referring to one testimonial which Mr. Kerly thought had been somewhat altered, Mr. Maugham said it might have been altered to make it more understandable by the public. They might think the remedy was something to rub on the chest.

His Lordship: Or on the lower chest. (Laughter.)

One testimonial produced was dated January 1867, and his Lordship, on looking at several others, remarked: "There are a great many more grateful people in the world than I imagined. When you are ill you love the doctor, but when you are well you think he has over-charged you." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Maugham said that something had been said about the book "Pharmaceutical Formulas," published by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In the earliest copy of the book (1898), on p. 446, there was a remedy for the relief of flatulence in children, which was described as "aqua carminativa." The first two prescriptions appeared to be the same as those in the 1904 edition, but it was not described as gripe-water. To these books there was a note cautioning compounders and retailers—viz.: "It is not claimed that formulas for preparations which occur under titles similar to those of secret remedies are the original formulas in the possession of the proprietors of such preparations, and compounders and retailers are cautioned in regard to the use of titles in which a proprietary right may have been established by advertisement, registration, or user."

TRADE WITNESSES.

Mr. Ernest W. Gough, general manager of Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., retail chemists and druggists, London, said that in his thirty-two years' experience of the trade he found that the plaintiffs' remedy was sometimes asked for as "Woodward's Gripe-water" and sometimes as "gripe-water."

Mr. Walter: In answer to orders for gripe-water, what have you supplied?—Witness: Always Woodward's.

So far as you are concerned, have you ever heard of any goods to which the term "gripe-water" is applied other than Woodward's?—No. He said he first saw the words used in the books of formulae, and he then formed the opinion that they were entirely incorrect.

Mr. Kerly (cross-examining): Has your firm a remedy for gripes?—Yes.

What do you call it?—Gripe-mixture.

Is that, in your view, a sufficient distinction?—Yes. He said it was put up expressly because of the demand in poor neighbourhoods for a cheap preparation.

Mr. Edwin Scholey Waring, a director of Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd., and a qualified chemist and druggist with over forty years' experience of the trade, said he had known the plaintiffs' remedy during the whole of that time. They had a preparation for gripes, and it was called gripe-mixture.

Mr. Walter: Is it true that you sell gripe-water other than Woodward's?—It is not true.

Witness said a Mr. A. L. Davies was in the employ of Boots from December 4, 1911, to December 29, 1913.

Mr. Walter: If he says that, in reply to orders for gripe-water, he had supplied a gripe-mixture, was he acting in accordance with his instructions?—No.

The instructions which the firm's assistants in the drug-department had to sign were produced. One of them read: "In no case must one article be supplied when another is demanded, unless the customer is made thoroughly aware of the fact by explanation."

Mr. Walter: Your firm takes every care to see that the rights of makers are respected?—Yes.

If gripe-water is asked for, what goods are supplied?—Woodward's. Witness said he had always understood that "Gripe-water" was a registered trade-mark, and he had not come across any persons selling as gripe-water goods not of the manufacture of Woodward.

Mr. Edward Pickering, director of Francis Newbery & Son, Ltd., a firm which, said counsel, dated back to the days of Dr. Johnson, said he had had upwards of forty years' experience of the chemists' and druggists' trade. Whenever his firm received orders for gripe-water they always sent Woodward's.

Mr. Herbert Llewellyn Allen, of Allen, Lloyd, Ltd., Aldershot, gave evidence to the same effect.

Mr. John Murison, managing director of Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd., who have thirty-five retail shops in London and district, said persons who asked at their shops for gripe-water received Woodward's. He was connected for

some years with Lorimer & Co., manufacturing chemists, and he recollected the name of A. J. Boulton as being the name of an employe, he believed, in their warehouses. The laboratory manager of Parke's Drug-stores, he continued, put up a preparation which he called "gripe-water." But when his (witness's) attention was drawn to it he withdrew it on his own initiative, because he considered it to be unfair.

Cross-examined, he said his firm sold a mixture called "gripe-mixture."

Mr. Kerly: Does "gripe-water" describe the article?—Witness said it did not. Rose-water and peppermint-water were descriptive of the article because rose and peppermint were part of it; but gripes were not part of gripe-water. "You can't make gripe-water out of gripes."

Mr. Kerly: We could have arrived at that conclusion ourselves.—Witness: Then you need not have asked me.

It is not a mixture of gripes?—No.

Mr. Chas. Bowen Allen, an ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, with forty-nine years' experience of the retail trade, said he had known the plaintiffs' remedy ever since he was apprenticed, and he had never seen it put up except in a bottle with a blue wrapper and a white label.

Mr. Walter: How does the public order gripe-water?—Either as "Woodward's," "Woodward's Gripe-water," or "gripe-water."

Mr. Kerly asked if the domestic gripe-water was composed of dill and anise waters?—Witness said the latter was asked for.

Does that constitute the domestic gripe-water?—It is given for gripes, but is not known in my neighbourhood as gripe-water. He had never heard of any gripe-water except Woodward's.

If anybody came to your shop for gripe-mixture, what would you give?—Woodward's Gripe-water.

They would have to have it?—Yes, because I sell nothing else.

Mr. Chas. Henry Bullock, of the firm of W. T. Cole & Son, St. Mary Street, Weymouth, chemists, said he had never heard of any other gripe-water than Woodward's.

Mr. Thomas J. H. B. Todd, assistant secretary and buyer to Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd., Leeds, which has ninety-two retail shops in the North of England, said at one time they sold a gripe-water, but it was withdrawn and the bottles relabelled "Gripe-mixture."

Mr. Kerly: If I went into one of your shops and asked for gripe-mixture, what should I get?—You get what you asked for. (Laughter.)

In your shops gripe-mixture is Taylor's gripe-mixture, and gripe-water Woodward's Gripe-water?—Yes.

Mr. Fredk. Wm. Gamble, a director of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., gave evidence of a corroborative character. In cross-examination, he said he assisted in the compilation of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex." To his knowledge his firm did not put up a gripe-mixture.

By Mr. Walter: The meaning of the quotation marks to gripe-water in the "Codex" was, in his opinion, that it was a protected phrase.

Mr. Chas. Thomas Bennett, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., chemist in the employ of Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., said he analysed three bottles of the liquid produced [defendants' preparation involved in this case], and the analyses were all different.

The hearing was adjourned.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Bennett by Mr. Kerly was continued on Tuesday, questions in regard to the efficacy of dill-water and the cost of it and sodium bicarbonate being put to him.

Mr. Walter (re-examining): It's news to you that the accuracy of the formula is measured by the cost of the materials?

Mr. Kerly: I did not suggest that.

Mr. Thomas Edward Saunt, Leighton Buzzard, Beds, a retired doctor, said that in 1884 he married the daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Woodward, and became associated with him in his business in 1885, as soon as he bought the business back from Mr. Fitzhugh. He did practically everything in connection with the business until 1907, when he retired. Although they employed no travellers, they heard of three or four cases of infringement of their trade-mark, but upon this being pointed out to the persons concerned they abandoned the use of the words "gripe-water."

Mr. Maugham: Did you ever ignore any such case?—Oh, dear, no.

Asked whether he knew of anyone who was acquainted with the late Mr. Woodward when he conducted the business, witness said he did not. There was a Mr. Fitzhugh, but he believed that he was dead.

Mr. Kerly: Oh, no. He is a witness.

Mr. Kerly (cross-examining): Did you ever advertise to the trade?

Witness: On one occasion. Some action was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against some people in connection with poison, and I thought it might affect the trade mind as to the constituent parts of "Gripe-water." So I put an advertisement in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, pointing out that gripe-water contains no poison.

Have you got a copy of that advertisement?—I have not. That is the only occasion when any trade advertisement was put out.

"Gripes" is not the technical name of any disease?—No. It is the family one.

His Lordship: And a very expressive one.

Mr. Kerly: There is a metaphorical suggestion about it (laughter)—as if somebody took a large pair of pincers and gave you a pinch in a certain part of the body.

Witness: I don't think that would produce gripes.

His Lordship said perhaps the application of a corkscrew would supply a better illustration. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kerly: There is a humorous suggestion about "gripes"?

Witness: I don't see anything humorous about it. This is business.

Mr. Kerly: It may be very good business if you succeed in appropriating these words.

On the question how Woodward's Gripe-water is now advertised, counsel handed to the witness a volume of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, opened at a particular page, and asked if that was the way the firm advertised?—Witness was understood to answer in the affirmative, but that he always quoted the words "Gripe-water." When he heard that people were infringing their trade-mark, he wrote telling them that they were doing wrong.

Mr. Kerly: Did that frighten them?—I don't know. But it had the effect I wanted.

Laura Hosken, the next witness, said that upon the instructions of the plaintiffs' solicitors she paid visits to a number of chemists' shops in London, Liverpool, Northampton, Birmingham, Hastings, and Wealdstone, where she handed in the following order:

"Two ounces castor oil, bottle of gripe-water, and 6d. worth of glycerin."

In a majority of the cases she obtained Woodward's Gripe-water without anything being said, while in others she got gripe-syrup, gripe-mixture, and once gripe-water put up by the chemist himself. Replying to one question as to what the assistant said to her when she handed in her order, she replied: "So far as I know, the only question he asked was, What was the age of the baby?" (Laughter.)

His Lordship: That was a poser, was it not?

Cross-examined: She had had no experience of gripe-water before this expedition.

Mr. Kerly: Perhaps you knew enough about chemists to know that they like to sell an expensive bottle rather than a cheap one, if the purchaser looks as if she would buy it?

Witness: I should think they would.

The evidence of Mr. Richard Fitzhugh, Ph.C., Nottingham, was read. It had been taken on commission, as he is too old to appear in person, and it stated that he is Chairman of the Nottingham and District Pharmaceutical Association, and carried on business in Nottingham for fifty years until 1904. When he commenced there was a remedy for children's ailments prepared by Mr. Woodward, and the label on the bottle, or a similar label, had been used ever since he had been at Nottingham. To the best of his belief, the words "Gripe-water" had been used on the label ever since he had been in the trade. He purchased the business from Mr. Woodward and ran it for seven years, when he gave it up. He believed that in the public mind "gripe-water" was always understood to be Woodward's. He had never heard of any preparation, other than Woodward's, that was sold under the name of gripe-water, and he had never heard of anybody else using the words "gripe-water."

Mr. Maugham summed up the evidence for the plaintiffs. He said that in all the cases he had been able to investigate, through Miss Hosken, there was only one where the chemist having been asked for gripe-water, he sold stuff which was labelled "Gripe-water," and which might conceivably have been done in the belief that the chemist thought he was entitled to do it.

His Lordship: Is the chemist, when you order a bottle of stuff, justified in taking a bottle and filling it?

Mr. Kerly said he thought so, and he gave the instance of ammoniated quinine, which is put into bottles of different sizes by the chemist. It meant some fluid of the description asked for contained in a bottle.

Mr. Maugham asked whether the defendants could still maintain that the name "gripe-water" is common to the trade, or that the plaintiffs had ever abandoned it?

His Lordship: What are the defendants?

Mr. Maugham said they claimed to be manufacturing chemists, and had a capital of 3,000*l*. The plaintiffs had not heard of them before this case.

This completed the plaintiffs' case.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kerly, addressing his Lordship for the defence, said that if anybody had suggested that it was possible to maintain "gripe-water" as a trade-mark, or to support a passing-off case upon the foundation of water coupled with gripes, it would have seemed to be beyond the range of even an extravagant imagination. This case was not only the boldest attempt to push a passing-off case that had come within his experience, but it was a case that was put forward under what one would have thought were discouraging surroundings for the plaintiffs. Here they had two common English words still used as a description. They were not only the commonest English words, but were used by the plaintiffs as the only and proper description of the article which they sold and of the class of articles to which it belonged. The case, he said, was unprecedented in both its passing-off and its trade-mark aspects. Mr. Woodward must have been aware that his possession was of a very uncertain value, and he never adverted to the trade that "Gripe-water" was a monopoly, and never warned the trade until the date had passed which, the plaintiff thought, made his monopoly one of an iron-bound character. Then he "sprang" on the trade a surprise which, in the words of one editorial note, created a great deal of consternation among chemists. Counsel admitted that from 1904 to 1912 the name was used in the Formularies issued for the use of the trade and as the name of the article. If the plaintiffs succeeded they would have a valuable monopoly, and nobody else would be allowed to use the words. But if the defendants succeeded, they succeeded at great expense in throwing open the ground for everyone else as well as themselves. He submitted that, on the rulings, "gripe-water" was a term which could not be appropriated, and that it would be utterly impossible to register the words "gripe-water" nowadays. He cited four well-known cases—viz., the "flaked-oats" case, a "cellular" clothing case, the "ship-on" case, and the "health cocoa"—case to support his contention that common descriptive words could not be appropriated for use as trade-marks. He also submitted that the plaintiffs had called the wrong kind of witnesses—viz., the heads of departments or firms, and not persons serving behind the counter. The task which the plaintiffs had undertaken was one which it would be extraordinarily difficult, even with the best and most appropriate evidence, for them to discharge. Upon the claim that the defendants had infringed the plaintiffs' trade-mark, he submitted that there had been one for two reasons. The first was that the registered trade-mark was the words "Gripe-water," with the ornamentation surrounding them. One could not infringe a trade-mark by taking common words out of it. If one registered "Iron Shovels" with a ring of roses round the words, there was no infringement unless the words "Iron Shovels" were taken together with the ring of roses. In 1876 the very description of the present trade-mark was not "Gripe-water," but the particular way in which "Gripe-water" was adorned with the ornamentation round it. The second reason was that, notwithstanding any registration, one could always use the registered words as a description—assuming they were a description—of one's goods. If he registered "Gripe-mixture" as part of a label, anyone else could still use those words as a *bona-fide* description of his goods. The trade-mark in this case, he said, ought to be taken to the Register, because if it consisted of "Gripe-water" was not a trade-mark at all.

His Lordship: Supposing a person discovers a new kind of medicine, could he not register the name, if it had never been heard of before, as a trade-mark?

Mr. Kerly submitted that he could not.

Mr. Walter: What about "Vaseline"?

Mr. Kerly further submitted that the trade-mark now in question, being a descriptive mark in use as an ordinary description, was disentitled to protection in a court of law—i.e., they were descriptive words when they were applied.

The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY'S HEARING.

Before resuming his address on Wednesday morning, Mr. Kerly handed in a special number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, published in 1911, "before this campaign began," said, containing an advertisement of the plaintiffs'

remedy. He said this advertisement appeared with all the words, Woodward's Gripe-water, in inverted commas.

Mr. Walter: I can't be responsible for the vagaries of advertising.

Mr. Kerly went on to say that from the earliest times of which they had any record waters were used as a remedy for gripes, and gripe-remedies were constantly referred to by name by the use of the word "gripe." He cited an example from "Gray's Pharmacopœia" of 1848, where the reader was directed to take "gripe-tincture" and add a quantity of water. What could be more natural, he asked, than to describe the result as gripe-water? He also took an example from an encyclopædia published in 1819, where, under the heading of "Gripes," it was stated that griping pains in children were very frequent, and "slightly aromatic distilled waters," and those of dill and mint, speedily relieved the complaint.

His Lordship: What is the origin of "gripes"?

Mr. Kerly: "Grip," my Lord—the idea of a squeeze. It is so given in Murray. He went on to ask, Why should a person who wanted gripe-water be limited to one source? Such a thing would almost amount to levying a poll-tax on the public in some cases. It was a principle upon which trade-mark law was administered that nobody should be allowed to appropriate a common description. Although they had only the trade there in that case, if the plaintiffs succeeded the burden would be laid on the public. Also, if they succeeded, Mr. Salamon (of the defendant company) was to be stamped with the stigma that he did not use the words *bona fide*, but he would have erred with all those who used the words between 1904 and 1912, including The British Drug Houses, Ltd., which was said by the witnesses to be one of the best houses in the trade. That house had given up the use of the words, but not, said counsel, because they thought it was wrong. He further argued that the words "gripe-water" were calculated to deceive, and so came within Section 11 of the Trade-marks Act. They were calculated to lead people to believe, if they were used as a trade-mark, that goods which were gripe-water were the plaintiffs' goods, although in fact they were not. Exactly the same effect was produced whether a person allowed others to use his registered trade-mark or adopted and registered a trade mark which others would and did use lawfully to describe the goods of other proprietors.

The first witness for the defence was Mr. Thomas Fell, buyer in Harrod's perfumery department. He said he had had twenty-five years' experience of the drug-trade. For some years he was in the North Kensington district, where there were many customers for remedies for children's ailments, and he said he was frequently asked for gripe-water in small quantities. He used to supply the preparation put up at the shop—a mixture of dill-water and bicarbonate of soda. Speaking of his experience as a whole, he said that in the West-end Woodward's was the remedy usually sold, but in places where a large trade in children's remedies was done most chemists sold their own gripe-water.

Mr. Ricardo: If anybody asked for gripe-water, what did it convey to your mind?—A mixture for children; a carminative mixture.

When did you first hear that the plaintiffs claimed the exclusive right to use the words?—In the summer of 1914.

Mr. Walter said they had had access to the file of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, and he handed to the witness a volume of that journal for 1892, opened at a page bearing one of the plaintiffs' advertisements. He pointed out that the words "gripe-water" appeared with the words "trade-mark" underneath, and added that this was always the case in the plaintiffs' advertisements.

Witness admitted this, and also that Messrs. Woodward's were large advertisers, and had created a public demand for their goods.

That demand having been created, you say that the trade is entitled to supply goods not of the plaintiffs' manufacture?—We did not recognise Woodward's as the only gripe-water.

What other was there?—Many chemists make their own.

If I went to Messrs. Harrods and asked for gripe-water, what should I get?—Woodward's.

Do you think Messrs. Harrods would consider it honest to sell, under an order for gripe-water, something other than Messrs. Woodward's?—Yes, if they had a preparation of their own. But they have not.

Mr. Kerly (re-examining): Did it ever occur to you, before the recent discussion, that there was anything dishonest or improper in selling other people's gripe-water as gripe-water?—Not at all.

If a doctor ordered a bottle of gripe-water, counsel put it to the witness that the most expensive article would be sent.

Witness admitted it.

Do doctors order patent medicines?—Very rarely.

Do you remember a case where a doctor has ordered gripe-water?—No.

Captain John Becher Wigginton, of the Army Service Corps, now on active service, who attended on a subpoena, said he was a qualified chemist and a Fellow of the Chemical Society. He had been in the drug-trade for twenty-seven years, during which he was manager of Messrs. Harrod's drug and perfumery departments for ten years. He knew the plaintiffs' remedy by the name "Woodward's" and by the package. When he was engaged in retail shops, if gripe-water was asked for dill-water was generally supplied.

Mr. Richard Edward Baron, manager of the drug and perfumery department at John Barker & Co., Ltd., Kensington, said he had had about thirty-five years' experience of the drug-trade. Prior to 1912, with the exception of his service at Manchester, he had always understood gripe-water to be Woodward's. At Manchester, where he worked in a poor neighbourhood, they were frequently asked for gripe-water, and what was supplied was their own make, labelled "Gripe-water." In the other places his experience was in better-class neighbourhoods, where they kept no gripe-water but Woodward's.

Mr. Harold Miller, managing director of the United Chemists' Association, Ltd., which, he said, represented more than a thousand chemists, and had its own factories at Cheltenham, gave evidence that he had had about twenty-five years' experience of the trade. He explained that the object of the Association was to enable chemists to unite and recommend an article which could be obtained in every town, and of which each chemist knew the composition, and therefore knew what he was recommending to the public. Previously his experience was that the gripe-water sold in one town would be different from that sold in another, and people moving from one town to another would notice the difference, and the result was that to some extent it was a reflection on the chemists' knowledge. His experience was that some houses put up gripe-water and so labelled it.

Mr. Kerly read correspondence that passed between the Association and the plaintiff firm with reference to the claim of the latter to the words "Gripe-water" as their trade-mark. The Association offered to do as the plaintiffs wished, and they withdrew the use of the words. Witness explained that the Association dropped them because it was not worth risking hundreds of pounds cost in an action, as the remedy sold as "mixture" just as well as "water."

Cross-examined by Mr. Walter: His view was that the term "Gripe-water" had a value, and that Messrs. Woodward appropriated it. He ascertained from the editors of the trade-journals that Messrs. Woodward had the legal right to the words, but he did not think they had what he called the moral right.

Counsel read from a booklet, entitled "The Dawn of a New Era," issued by the Association, some of the reasons suggested why chemists should join the Association. One was that it would enable them to replace a great proportion of their patent-medicine sales with those of "Ucal" (the name commonly applied to the Association) articles, which were extensively advertised, and were becoming as well known as those of the 10, 15, or 20 per cent. patents. "Ucal" profits, said the booklet, averaged 50 per cent.

What induced you, he asked witness, to put up a gripe-water?—Our directors thought they had a perfect right to use the words "Gripe-water."

May I suggest that it was because Woodward's Gripe-water had a large *cléiente* among the public?—I cannot agree with you. There would have been a "Ucal" gripe-water even if Woodward's had never been in existence.

Can you tell me any other firm that has advertised gripe-water except Woodward's?—Yes, I can—"Ucal."

Mr. Kerly (re-examining): Is it your experience that the man who is the largest advertiser of a particular class of goods thinks he is hurt if he does not get all the trade?—Absolutely.

He is apt to think that all the trade is due to his advertisements, and that nobody else should sell the same articles?—Yes.

Dr. J. C. Pollock Muir, of Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W., Chairman of the Provident Dispensary for North Kensington and Kensal Town, said he had been in practice in that district for over thirty-five years, and had had a good deal of experience of illness among the poor. He found that the words "Gripe-water" were commonly used among poor mothers. When a mother thought that her baby had the stomach-ache, she sent out for a pennyworth or twopennyworth of gripe-water. In his mind the words

did not indicate the remedy of any particular maker, but were ordinary descriptive words. He did not know that "gripe-water" was used as a special term for anything.

Mr. Richard Humphreys, a chemist of sixty-two years' experience, of Belsize Terrace, N.W., said if people wanted Woodward's Gripe-water at his shop they asked for it, but if they wanted something for a gripping pain he would supply a mixture.

Dr. W. P. Fox, of Clapham Road, S.W., said he was the largest panel doctor in England, having over 7,000 patients.

His Lordship: I hope they are not all ill at once. (Laughter.)

Witness said in his district chemists supplied a preparation of their own, which they labelled "Gripe-water." Replying to Mr. Walter, he said he looked upon such terms as "Gripe-water" and "Lung- tonic" as a complete fraud on the public, which ought to be stopped by Act of Parliament. He would apply that to almost every remedy.

Mr. Walter: That is not an uncommon professional view?—It is quite common.

Mr. William Thomas Williams, manager of the drug-department at Palmer's Stores, Hammersmith, said he never knew that anybody claimed the words "gripe-water" as a trade-mark until he saw the announcement in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, August 1912. He gave evidence similar to that of some previous witnesses.

The hearing was adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Further witnesses for the defence were called on Thursday. Dr. John Hemingway, parish doctor for South-east Wimbledon, said he did not associate the words "gripe-water" with any particular manufacture. He had heard women use the expression, but he had never heard the expressions "Gripe-mixture" or "Gripe-syrup" used.

Mr. Kerly: When did you first hear of Woodward's Gripe-water?—Witness: When I was talking with a gentleman last night.

Nurse Augusta Bailey, of Herne Bay, a maternity nurse, said she had frequently heard mothers use the words "Gripe-water." When she sent for gripe-water she expected to get the chemist's own make.

Mr. Maurice Salamon Salamon, managing director of the defendant company, said he was a Bachelor of Science, qualified in chemistry and physiology, a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and a member of the Society of Chemical Industry. The company had assigned to it on March 14, 1912, the business previously carried on by James Boulton & Co., and when it was taken over he found cartons and labels marked "Gripe-water," and the company continued to sell gripe-water, using the same carton. At that time he was familiar with the expression, and did not think that it was distinctive, or that it was appropriated by any particular maker. He had since ascertained that the expression was used by other houses in the trade, who packed remedies for infantile disorders.

Mr. Kerly: When did you first know that the plaintiffs claimed the words as their trade-mark?—Witness: In August 1912, when I saw their advertisement in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

He said the remedy made by the company was made from a particular formula, of which dill-water was the most important constituent. With reference to the point made for the plaintiffs that an analysis of three bottles of the defendants' remedy showed variations from the formula, he said that he found that the assistant responsible for the composition had made a mistake, but it did not affect the efficacy of the remedy. He knew of the plaintiffs' remedy, and he distinguished it as "Woodward's Gripe-water." The expression "Gripe-water" did not strike him as being an unusual way of referring to a remedy. The putting of the words between inverted commas suggested to him that it was a colloquialism.

Mr. Kerly: Were your firm threatened with proceedings, and you thought you were entitled to continue to use the words?—Witness: Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Maugham, witness said he had no qualifications as a pharmacist by examination.

Witness admitted that he had never been apprenticed to the pharmaceutical profession, but he had practised as a consulting and analytical chemist. He formed the company, Boulton Macre, Ltd., to carry on the business of J. Boulton & Co., he having bought it for 500*l.*—100*l.* for the goodwill and 400*l.* for the stock.

Mr. Maugham: Did you ever hear of gripe-water before you found on the premises a quantity of cartons and labels?—Witness: Oh, yes.

Mr. Maugham: Down to the time you were threatened with proceedings, you had been selling gripe-water without any "P.J.F." number on it?—Witness replied that he considered these numbers were a nuisance. He found what

he thought a good formula, and gave instructions for it to be used.

Mr. Maugham called witness's attention to a letter he wrote to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST in September 1912, after he had read the note in a previous issue concerning the plaintiff company's warning. This letter contained the following:

"Hence, whether the words 'gripe-water' were or were not entitled to registration is of no moment. The fact that they had been registered for more than seven years renders them a perfect valid trade-mark, and entitles them to the usual legal protection against infringement."

Counsel also read other parts of the letter.

Replying to his Lordship, witness said that the whole letter represented his views as a layman on the subject. He explained that he drew attention to the seven years' expiration of the Act of 1905 because no mention of it was made in the paper in the particular issue in August.

In his view, gripe-water was the popular name for any remedy for gripes, and he thought he was just as entitled to use it as the plaintiffs. Besides, he did not see why he should "scrap" a considerable stock of labels and cartons.

Mr. Maugham: Why did you not say that in your letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST?—Witness said he was then chiefly interested in calling attention to the seven years' expiration of the Trade-marks Act.

Before 1912 I suppose you hardly read THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST?—Oh, yes; I read it every week. I saw the advertisement of Woodward's in August 1912.

His Lordship asked several questions about the witness's letter to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. He asked if, at the time he wrote it, he had made up his mind to defy Woodward's, and witness replied "Yes."

To assert a right common to you and all the world to use the expression "Gripe-water"?—Yes.

And you intended to use it, notwithstanding the assertion of Woodward's that it was their trade-mark?—Yes.

Don't you think it would have been more honest as a trader if you had said so in this letter?—Witness did not answer.

His Lordship observed that it looked to him very much like Satan rebuking sin.

Mr. Kerly submitted, with respect, that there was quite another view that might be taken of the letter. Was it not saying this: "We are told by these eminent legal authorities that this has now become a trade-mark. I think it is a monstrous thing that it should be a trade-mark, but I understand that the only way in which it can be prevented from crushing us is if we can show that there is an estoppel," and that was the latter part of the letter. It was a possible view for a man to have in his mind, and it was quite likely that the witness ante-dated his present attitude.

His Lordship: I shall listen to anything you or Mr. Ricardo have to say to endeavour to remove the impression on my mind with the greatest pleasure and with a perfectly open mind.

This closed Mr. Salamon's evidence.

Other witnesses called were Robert Owers, one of the defendants' employes; Wm. Bowden, chemist, Hill Road, Wimbledon; Fredk. Ellis, chemist, Vauxhall and other addresses; Harry Barnes, chemist, High Street, Stratford, E.; and Wm. Clarence Tarry, chemist, Fulham Palace Road, W. Their evidence was to the effect that they did not connect the words "Gripe-water" specially with the plaintiffs' remedy; that when asked for gripe-water, the chemist, before 1912, usually supplied his own preparation; and that in poor districts mothers used the expression in reference to any medicine that would relieve flatulence and similar disorders in children.

The hearing was adjourned until Friday, not before eleven o'clock.

MR. MAURICE SMITH, Ph.C., proprietor of the business of Morgan & Lawley, 16 Vicar Street, Kidderminster, was last week installed as W.M. of the Hope and Charity Lodge, No. 377.

MR. J. WELLESLEY DOUGLAS gave his second violin recital on Thursday evening, February 11, at Kensington to the ladies engaged in making comforts for the troops at the Front. On this occasion he was assisted by Mrs. Wellesley Douglas, who contributed several songs.

MR. OLIVER C. M. DAVIS, D.Sc., Ph.C., contributed "Some Impressions of the 1914 British Pharmacopœia" to the "Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal," and the paper has been reprinted for private circulation. He severely criticises the chemical formulæ used in the B.P., and generally the paper is one of the most piquant on the subject that we have read.

Limited Companies.

New Companies Registered.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

NEW SELPHOSA SALT Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000/. The subscribers are E. R. Baines and T. H. Browton, 26 Osborne Terrace, Clapham, S.W., clerks.

BRITISH MEDICINAL OIL REFINERS, LTD. (P.C.). Capital 1,000/., in 1/. shares. The subscribers are M. A. J. Reihan and J. Slater. R.O., 58 Cherry Garden Street, Bermondsey, S.E.

S. P. FOLDBOX Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 6,000/. The first directors are W. J. Eales (chairman), C. R. Shill, and A. Richmond. R.O., Greyhound Wharf Works, Rainville Road, Hammersmith.

GORDON HILL, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of dental operators, etc. The first directors are T. A. Billington and G. A. Siday. R.O., 27 Great Quebec Street, Montague Square, W.

SPRINGWELL BRITISH TABLE-WATER Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 25,000/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To acquire the rights of Pallett & Co., Rickmansworth, Ltd., in "Springwell" table-water and certain springs or wells leased to them.

BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHIC INDUSTRIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 150,000/., in 1/. shares. The first directors are E. W. Houghton, W. F. Butcher, F. W. Thompson, F. E. Butcher, I. Joseph, and C. E. Houghton. R.O., 4 Dano Street, High Holborn, W.C.

RICHARD TOOGOOD & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000/. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, refiners, boilers, and blenders of and dealers in oils, tallow, greases, etc. The first directors are L. Nutchey and S. Biggs. R.O., 153 High Street, Hull.

BUTCHER'S FILM SERVICE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,745/.. The first directors are W. F. Butcher (chairman), E. W. Houghton (vice-chairman), F. W. Thompson, F. E. Butcher, I. Joseph, and G. E. Houghton. R.O., Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

EXY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 750/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and sellers of medicines and medical preparations, chemists, druggists, etc. The subscribers are H. Burnell, 12 Deodar Road, Putney, S.W., and T. H. Overall.

CHARLES NOEL & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in dices for milk bottles, wads, etc. The subscribers and first directors are C. Noel and J. Gibb. 93 Markhouse Road, Walthamstow.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY Co., LTD.—Capital 5,000/. Objects: To carry on the business of, *inter alios*, manufacturers, etc., of drugs, chemicals, perfumery, soap, mineral-waters, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. W. Williams, Westfield, Kimpston, Bedford.

BIRMINGHAM DISPENSARY, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, dealers in medicines, etc. The subscribers and first directors are G. Standfast and G. Rodway. R.O., 98 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

LEDWITE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,500/., in 1/. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in white sulphate of lead and other pigments, etc. The first directors are E. M. May, H. V. Ashley, J. B. Hannay, and F. Spencer. R.O., 258 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.

Company News.

W. MURPHY & Co., LTD.—In the Court of Appeal, Dublin, last week, before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Justice Moriarty, and Lord Justice Roman, an appeal was heard from a decision of the Master of the Rolls in the case of W. Murphy & Co., Ltd. (C. & D., December 5, 1914, p. 40). While the Solicitor-General was stating the case for the appellants, the Lord Chancellor suggested the advisability of a settlement between the parties. A consultation followed, as the result of which the Solicitor-General announced that the matter had been arranged on the terms that the appeal should be dismissed without costs, and the order of the Master of the Rolls affirmed, each party to abide their own costs of the petition. The Court made this arrangement a rule of Court.

HARRIS & SHELDON, LTD.—The annual report states that the profits to December 31, 1914, amount to 8,807/. 18s. 5d., and, after making ample provision for depreciation, full

allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying all management expenses, there remains a balance of 8,961*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, including 3,251*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* brought forward from 1913, which it is proposed to allocate as follows: To confirm dividend on preference shares for the year ended December 31, 1914, already paid, 2,029*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; to confirm interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year to June 30, 1914, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, 803*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; to leasehold buildings redemption account, 340*l.*; to pay directors' fees (free of income-tax), 500*l.*; to reserve, 1,000*l.*; to pay dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year to December 31, 1914, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, making 5 per cent. for the year (less income-tax), 803*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*; to carry balance forward to next year, 3,483*l.* 11*s.*; making a total of 8,961*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

EMPEY, C. T., and WARD, J., Crosshills, near Keighley, medical practitioners, under the style of Empey & Ward.
KER, H. R., and JOHNSON, J. C. "Tintern," Balham, and "Gothic Lodge," Old Devonshire Road, Balham, medical practitioners, under the style of Ker & Johnson.
MC CARTHY, J. M., and WINCH, G. H., St. George's, Salop, physicians and surgeons, under the style of McCarthy & Winch.

Joint Stock Companies.

Notice was given in the "London Gazette," February 5, that the names of the undermentioned companies have been struck off the Register, and such companies are thereby dissolved:

Auto Soap Supply Co., Ltd.	Homalt Food Co., Ltd.
British Medical Electric Appliances Co., Ltd.	Kemikal Co., Ltd.
Celloline, Ltd.	London Electric Treatment Institute, Ltd.
Coccolettes, Ltd.	New Capsuloid Proprietaries, Ltd.
Dioptric Sign Co., Ltd.	Solidified Petroleum Co., Ltd.
Elmers End Drug Stores, Ltd.	
General Oxygen Syndicate, Ltd.	

Also that, at the expiration of three months from February 5, the names of the undermentioned companies will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the companies will be dissolved:

Brough Barytes Co., Ltd.	People's Remedies Co., Ltd.
Clarke's Rubber Brush Co., Ltd.	Schenfeld Universal Oil Filter Co., Ltd.
Fleetwood Chemical Co., Ltd.	
Johann Maria Farina, Ltd.	

Business Changes.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge if not in the nature of advertisement, and subject to Editorial approval.

THE business of Sharp & Mallett, chemical-manufacturers, Copley, Halifax, has been converted into a limited liability company.

BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS, LTD., are having alterations carried out in large premises at the corner of Boar Lane and Mill Hill, Leeds, for a third establishment in the city.

Wills.

MR. JOSEPH ARDEN THOMAS, Ph.C., Arundel House, Bath Road, Cheltenham, who died on October 21, aged fifty-four, left estate of the gross value of 4,484*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, of which 340*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* is net personalty. Letters of administration have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Kate Thomas.

MR. HENRY LLOYD, Ph.C., The Cottage, London Road, Twickenham, who died on January 12, left estate valued at 855*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* gross, with net personalty 741*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to his widow Mrs. Emma Lloyd and his son Mr. P. E. Lloyd, chemist, both of the above address.

MR. CHARLES HERBERT PFEIFFER, Crosslees, Milngavie, a director of Mosses, Lorimer & Moyes, Ltd., who died on December 2 last, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 1,992*l.* of which 1,532*l.* is Scottish estate. Probate of his deed of settlement has been granted to Mr. J. F. McKnight, 15 Munro Road, Jordanhill; Mr. Wm. Brotherston, chemist; and Mr. D. P. Maxwell, both of 14 Huntly Terrace, Shottleston.

Births.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

POUT.—At Galen Pharmacy, Worcester, on February 13, the wife of Donald G. Pout, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

RYAN.—At Hedley House, Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, the wife of P. J. Ryan, Ph.C., of a son.

Marriages.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BEATTIE—McCLURE.—At Queen's Park East United Free Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. J. Golder Burns, B.D., on February 12, A. Gordon Beattie, chemist and druggist, Aberdeen, to Ada Margaret, daughter of the late Samuel McClure and of Mrs. McClure, 90 Forth Street, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

WEIR—HASLETT.—At May Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, on February 5, by the Rev. W. Patterson, B.D., Graham Weir, third son of the late Wm. Weir, J.P., Springfield, to Mary Louise, elder daughter of the late Sir James Haslett, M.P.

Deaths.

Authenticated notices are inserted without charge.

BRADBURY.—At Stalham, Norfolk, on February 8, Mr. Robert Bradbury, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three.

CRARER.—At The Braes, Turriff, on February 14, George Panton Crarer, M.D., fourth son of the late John Crarer, pharmaceutical chemist, Blairgowrie, aged forty-four.

HURDON.—At Camelford, recently, Mr. Edward James Hurdon, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-five. Mr. Hurdon for many years successfully carried on business in Camelford. He was a well-known public man, and had been Mayor of the borough.

HURN.—At 34 Baldry Gardens, Streatham, London, S.W., on February 14, Frances Mary, wife of Mr. Albert J. Hurn, pharmacist to the Surrey Dispensary, Great Dover Street, London, S.E.

JOHNSON.—At West Kirby, recently, Mr. Thomas Johnson, chemist and druggist, formerly of Wigan, aged seventy-five.

JONES.—At Lodore, Grove Road, Wallasey, on February 13, Mr. William Herbert Jones, chemist and druggist, for many years with Clay & Abraham, Liverpool.

MACCORMACK.—At 28 St. John Street, York, on January 20, Mr. Thomas Campbell Maccormack, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

MERRETT.—At Seaford, on February 13, Mr. Edward Lionel Merrett, chemist and druggist, formerly of Henfield, Sussex, aged forty-five.

PEARSON.—At 3 Fletton Avenue, Peterborough, on February 4, Mr. John Hudspeth Pearson, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-three. Mr. Pearson was a native of Little Abaco, Bahamas, West Indies, where his father, the Rev. Thomas Pearson, was a missionary. He acquired the pharmacy in Market Place, Peterborough, from Mr. Frank Buckle in 1865, and conducted it successfully for forty years. Mr. Pearson served for many years on the City Council, and was Deputy-Mayor in 1887.

REES.—At Neath Road, Hafod, on February 8, Catherine, widow of Mr. Daniel Rees, chemist and druggist, High Street, Swansea.

RUSSON.—At Birmingham, on February 7, Mr. Samuel Tonks Russon, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at Linden House, Royston Street, Potton (Beds), on February 7, the widow of the late Mr. William Smith, chemist and druggist, of Potton, aged seventy-nine.

WHITE.—At Heathfield House, High Street, Cuckfield, on February 5, Mr. William Edwin White, Ph.C., aged seventy.

Killed in Action.

MILLS.—Captain Percy Trevnen Mills, of the 1st Royal West Kent Regiment, who was killed in action in France on February 8, was a son-in-law of Mr. George Weddell, chemist, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having married his youngest daughter. Captain Mills studied at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and afterwards joined the Special Reserve. At the outbreak of the war he was called up. He was in his twenty-eighth year.

Trade Notes.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., Limehouse, London, E., inform us that, owing to the increased cost of materials, they have been compelled to advance the prices of barrels and drums, and they will gladly send full details to any subscriber on application.

EGG-PRESERVING.—The necessity for preserving eggs is greater now than ever before, and this should result in an increased demand for waterglass. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, publish their prices for waterglass packed in tins, and it is recommended that chemists should replenish their stocks of this preservative before the demand sets in in the spring.

THE THERMOGENE CO., LTD., Hayward's Heath, Sussex, are having a boom in their business. Sales of "Thermogene" have increased greatly this year, no doubt owing to the influenza epidemic and the consistent and successful way in which the company are advertising to the public. They have a new showcard in hand, which will be ready next week, and chemists will get copies of it on applying to Fassett & Johnson, 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

THE ASPIRIN BATTLE which Mr. I. A. Keene fought out to a successful issue at the Patent Office is referred to in another part of this issue. The Keene Laboratories, 50 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., are naturally proud of the part their principal has taken in this matter, and the company is asking the drug-trade to support it by purchasing the brand of aspirin which it is placing on the market. The Keene product is British made. Quotations and terms can be had on applying to the company.

VENTILATED ELASTIC STOCKINGS.—Sir Malcolm Morris, writing to the "British Medical Journal," refers to a new form of ventilated elastic stocking, which has been made at his request by S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, London, E.C. The elastic stockings are constructed on the principle of cellular clothing, of finely meshed silk, and support the varicose veins not less effectually than does the stocking of solid elastic, while permitting free ventilation. They are employed in those cases where intolerable itching is provoked from the use of ordinary elastic stockings.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.—The business-premises of the National Cash Register Co., Ltd., 225 Tottenham Court Road, London, W., continue to attract daily great crowds of spectators. In this way the business principles which the company preach are carried out in practice. The starting-point, it is insisted upon, is that the takings of a business must be treated upon a systematic plan, and the best way to begin this is to invest in a National Cash Register. Some of the advantages are referred to in the company's advertisement in this issue, and more are mentioned in the booklet "Protect Your Profits," which is offered by coupon.

SALASPIN.—We referred to the new showcard which has been produced by Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Bardsley Vale, Lancashire, to advertise Salaspin (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 45). We now give a reproduction of the card. Chemists who desire to have a copy should send a request to Messrs. Kerfoot.

CANADIAN CHEMICALS.—The help which the British Dependencies have been able to render the Mother Country cover the arts of peace equally with the "men and the arms" of war. As an instance may be noted the offer of the Mallinckrodt Chemical-works of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, who offer, in an advertisement in this issue, certain pharmaceutical and photographic chemicals which have been in short supply in this country since the war broke out. This is forged one further link in the chain



of supply that will make this country in future less dependent for chemical supplies on Germany.

ASPIRIN-TABLETS in bottles and bulk are offered by Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, and by The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove—the first to "make good" the Board of Trade's decision.

SEED-DRESSING.—Mr. Arthur E. Hawker, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., reminds chemists that, owing to the war, transport is much slower than usual. While orders can be despatched from the works on the day they are received, it does not follow that delivery will be equally prompt. The seed-dressing season is at hand, and this year it is particularly important to do everything to ensure that the seed sown comes to maturity. Moreover, the better price of grain enables more care to be taken in husbandry. Corvusine D.G. has proved its value for preventing the depredations of birds, so that there is nothing of an experimental nature about it as a seed-dressing.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

FROST-BITE.

Mr. Tennant informed a member on Wednesday that 9,175 casualties from frost-bite among the troops had been reported up to January 24.

ANILINE-DYE INDUSTRY.

It is probable that the Government proposals for the establishment of a national dye-industry will be discussed on the Civil Service Estimates, which were fixed for Thursday.

INSURANCE COMMISSION CLERKS AT THE FRONT.

It was announced on Monday, February 15, by Dr. Addison, M.P., that out of 516 assistant clerks in the employ of the National Insurance Commission, 154 had volunteered for active service to date.

THE SALE OF ABSINTHE.

It was announced on Monday by Mr. Neil Primrose that the Foreign Office had received from H.M. Ambassador in Paris copies of two decrees, the first prohibiting the sale or circulation of absinthe and similar liquors, and the second prohibiting the opening of new establishments for the sale of spirits.

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS.

The Under-Secretary for War is being questioned in the House of Commons while we go to press as to whether the Army medical authorities have taken steps to derive advantage from the experiments directed to obtain the best antiseptic for wounds as demonstrated by Sir Watson Cheyne at his recent Hunterian lecture (see p. 53).

DOPE-POISONING.

It was officially announced in the House of Commons on February 11 that several cases of dope-poisoning occurred at one or two aircraft factories last year, and at the Home Secretary's request a full investigation was made by Dr. Willcox, senior analyst to the Department, and Dr. Legge, medical inspector of factories. [The result of their inquiries was reported in the *C. & D.*, December 26, 1914, p. 53.]

SCOTTISH DRUG ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Replying to Mr. Pringle in the House of Commons last week in regard to Lord Anderson's judgment in the Court of Session (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 39), Mr. Asquith said: "The grounds on which the application was made and granted are, I believe, accessible to my hon. friend. As under Order of February 3 no opportunity would arise of discussing petitions against such orders and regulations, the Government will endeavour to make some arrangements that time should be given where discussion is necessary and desirable."

THE OUTPUT OF KELP.

Mr. Boland asked the Vice-President of the Board of Agriculture for Ireland, in the House of Commons on February 16, what steps have been taken to increase the output of kelp, with a view to supply the deficiency in imports for which the by-products of this article provide an efficient substitute?—Mr. T. W. Russell, who replied, said the kelp-industry is almost entirely confined to congested districts, but the Department are prepared to co-operate in any steps which may seem practicable for developing the industry, and in response to applications received from time to time have furnished all the information in their possession. Mr. Boland: Is the right hon. gentleman in a position to state, as a matter of fact, that kelp-drying has increased during the past few months?—Mr. Russell: I am afraid not.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Tuesday, February 9, Mr. D. M. Watson (President) in the chair. Also present were Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. Thomas Batt, G. D. Beggs (Hon. Treasurer), H. Bowden, John Burnett, J. E. Connor, J.P., William J. Hardy, John Smith, W. F. Wells, and P. N. White, J.P.

NAVAL AND MILITARY DEPENDANTS' MEDICAL TREATMENT SCHEME.

The PRESIDENT said he had had to go to London again about three weeks ago in reference to this scheme, and it has now been arranged that in the case of Irish towns of over 10,000 inhabitants the Committee would send a supply of medical books and other materials requisite for putting the scheme into operation immediately, but that as regards other districts they would write to the Relief Committees, where they exist, telling them that the scheme is in existence, and that if there were any cases that should come under it they could get the necessary books from the British Medical Association Secretary or from the Secretaries in London. So that the scheme is now in existence, and as soon as certain formalities have been gone through it will be available for any people who require it.

A BELFAST PROSECUTION.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from the Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle, stating that after full consideration of a memorial as to the case of John A. McRoberts, 71 Ormeau Road, Belfast, who was fined 10/- at Belfast Petty Sessions on November 27 last for breach of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Acts, 1875-90, the Lord Lieutenant has decided that the law must take its course.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

Messrs. John Chute, Harold Clyde McCracken, James Moloney, Joseph D. Murphy, and H. L. Mushatt submitted Intermediate Education Board certificates and were admitted to preliminary registration.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The following wrote notifying changes of address:

W. R. Corrie, Ph.C., from 130 Crumlin Road, Belfast, to Bryson's, Ltd., Peel Street, Montreal, Canada.
J. Harnett, Ph.C., from William Street, Listowel, co. Kerry, to Greely's Medical Hall, William Street, Galway.
R. Kingston, Ph.C., to The Mall, Lucan.
T. Sprott, Ph.C., to F. Coy. Section R.A.M.C., Redan Hill Camp, Aldershot, Hants.
R. A. Wilson, Ph.C., to Loverna, Saskatchewan, Canada.
E. Breen, Ph.C., to 21 Main Street, Maryborough.
W. D. Bateman, R.D., from 4 Adelaide Villas to Hill Crest, St. Luke's, Cork.

THE NEW B.P.

After a discussion the Council decided that at the April examination candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of the principal alterations in dose, strength, etc., of galenical preparations in the B.P. 1914.

MEMBERSHIP.

Mr. David Boyd, Ph.C., 7 Donegall Square North, Belfast, was elected a member of the Society, and Mr. B. Hirson, Ph.C., 70 Rathmines Road, Dublin, and Mr. S. Hooley, Ph.C., Volksrust, Transvaal, were nominated for membership.

ELECTION OF EXAMINERS.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. BEGGS, Mr. R. S. Conyngham, M.A., M.P.S.I., was elected an Examiner for the Preliminary examination.

On the motion of Mr. BEGGS, seconded by Mr. CONNOR, Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.I., was elected an Examiner for the Practical Pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

EXAMINERS' REPORTS.

Reports from the Examiners on the Preliminary, Pharmaceutical Licence, and the Pharmaceutical Assist-

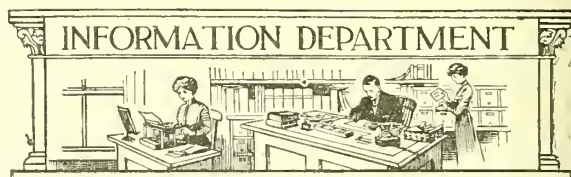
ant examinations were submitted. It appeared from them that twenty-one candidates presented themselves for the Preliminary examination and that nine passed, two of them with honours; that there were four candidates for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, of whom three passed; and that of the eighteen candidates who presented themselves for the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, six passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports were received from the Law Committee, the House Committee, and the School Committee, and were adopted.

SEALING OF PHARMACEUTICAL LICENCES.

On the motion of Mr. CONNOR, seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, it was decided that the pharmaceutical licences of the following be sealed: P. P. Coffey, J. Corbett, Margaret A. Dooner, E. Mackessy, Violet C. F. Smith, and E. H. Webb.



Postal Address:

C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, CANNON, LONDON" (two words).

Telephone Number: 3517 CENTRAL (three lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated. Please address us as above:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7/49. Bergelot's electrical apparatus for deafness. | 9 7. "Optogen": supplies. |
| 7/51. "Sandsos" (present address). | 5 44. "Hadiene." |
| 8/23. "Clarke's Fat-reducing dress." | 9 59. Dr. Livingstone's obesity-cure. |
| 9/8. "Parogen" oxygen balls. | 10 32. Nurse Cross's breast-support (No. 17,138). |
| 9/800. "Sermanol" hair-restorer (as sold in Australia). | 255 45. Mill's wind pills. |
| 11/6. Mealyptus oil. | 1 12. "Anti-Grave": supply. |
| | 1 9. "Cozendaum": who supplies? |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

Inquiries regarding the following articles have been answered. The information as to supply will be given to others who send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Information Department, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Acetic acid (600 tons for export to India), 252/4 | Metric scales and weights (for Jamaica), 249/11 |
| Aspal, 255/12 | Morphine salts, British makers (Norwegian inquiry), 1/6 1 |
| Bandage-cutting machines, 257/24 | Morrell Mackenzie's throat lozenges, 2/52 |
| Bisedia, 255/1 | "Mouilla" liquid soap, 250/1 |
| Bismuth salts (for Norway), 1/62 | Naphthalene (in powder and balls), 251/3 |
| "Bitrate of Tar," 1/72 | Newton Mason's cough linctus, 259 39, 1/21 |
| "Blue Finch" brand eucalyptus oil, 255/301 | N.H.I. script pricing, 246/40 |
| Brisley's malted food, 231/1 | Oryl, 254/74 |
| Butler's, Dr., tie and tooth-ache cure, 256/38 | Ovo-Lecithin, 253/491 |
| Calmine, 255/2 | "Peach Bloom" face-powder, 247/164 |
| "Calsa" preparations, 2/64 | Rubber chemicals, 256/21 |
| Carbon tetrachloride, 254/19 | Sajudin tablets, 258/69 |
| Casein, 253/49 | "Simplex" bed-table, 256/24 |
| Cash tills, 2/51 | Sodium glycerophosphates, 253/490 |
| Cathlarcoal (for foot-warmers), 257/611 | St. Jacobs oil, 256/22 |
| Chloroform (British makers, for Norway), 1/620 | Tablet tubes, 255/11 |
| Cirola bark extract, 1/20 | Toxol, 258/59 |
| Codeine salts (for Christianity), 1/622 | Trypsogen, 255/3 |
| "Collin Joint" scissors, 217/56 | Urasol, 257/52 |
| "Cufine" ointments, 258/61 | Urosovene, 257/52 |
| Fer Bravais, 253/32 | "Ursula" feeder, 2/530 |
| Garrad's "Compericum," 2/55 | "V. & H." toilet-preparations, 254/43 |
| Glacial acetic acid (for Ceylon), 254/30 | "Veriot" fuel (for foot-warmers), 257/610 |
| Glass tubes for tablets, 255/4 | Tirolax, 251/90 |
| Hellier's hair-dye, 2/53 | Vitadatio, 245/57 |
| "Instra" warmer, 257/61 | Wampole's cod-liver oil, 255/30 |

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

Your "Students' Corner"

was too late to be of any help to me in my student days, but I can testify to its usefulness in the case of one of my assistants. He was never a prize-winner, nor did he set the winning of prizes before him as an object to aim at, but the work was invaluable to him as an exercise. He failed in his first attempt at the Minor through sheer funk, but passed three months afterwards, after three years of steady but quiet preparation, in which he had received no help outside the shop, except from your columns and a short course of correspondence class-work, supplemented by six weeks at a College of Pharmacy. The "Minor Experiences" recorded by you helped him in a minor degree by keeping his eye upon a definite end and guiding him to the lines he should follow, but the great advantage of the "Corner" was that it was not too obviously connected with the examination. It was not mere cram, but had more of the nature of play; it begat an interest in the work for its own sake, which is the secret of all real education. Cram is all very well for its immediate purpose, if one does not cram oneself so tightly that nothing can be got out when it is wanted, but it has little or no permanent effect of any value.

Household Remedies,

such as sulphur, may be a fit subject for derision to an arm-chair scientist like Sir James Crichton-Browne, but when all is known it is Sir James who is laughed at, and not the sulphur. If one thing has been proved in practice more than another, it is the virtue of sulphur in certain conditions. Moreover, for that I think we have largely to thank the homœopaths, to whom sulphur has been a sheet-anchor. The efficacy or usefulness of the remedy has been proved by thousands of sufferers, and I am astonished that the good old stand-by has fallen on such evil days that flippant scientists should make it a subject for scoffing. I do not think we have all given up sulphur, for if I mistake not the homœopaths still cling to their sulphur 30x or some such weird potency, which, being interpreted, means about 1 grain of sulphur dissolved in the Mediterranean Ocean! I have in my hours of leisure tried to work out the sum, but always had to give it up, for even the original grain we begin with never seems to be dissolved!

Sulphur in the Shirt

is at the moment for our soldiers also a scheme worth trying to get rid of lice. I am told, by an apparently truthful man, that if sulphur tablets be taken, the subject renders himself immune from attacks of fleas. And if fleas are killed off by the H_2S that exudes from the pores, why not the lice? The scheme is worth a trial, since without doubt the action of the body-fluids on the sulphur next the skin is certain to produce an abundance of sulphuretted hydrogen. The latter would at all events ward off infectious microbes, such as the meningococcus, and this would be a marvellous boon at present. I think it was Professor Leech, of Manchester, who proved many years ago what an excellent germicide and antiseptic sulphuretted hydrogen is, and showed that it is largely due to this evil-smelling gas that Epsom salt and Glauber's salt owe their virtue as colon-cleansers.

How to Desroy Vermin

is a question that does not grow less acute with the advance of science, which shows us more clearly every day the risks we run from this source. Our forefathers were not so fully alive to these, but they too waged war on the little pests according to their lights. I have a curious work, "The Compleat Vermin-Killer," published some time in the sixteenth or seventeenth century, which shows how they went about it. Cleanliness is, I believe, only once mentioned as a condition of success, and that is in dealing with "Buggs," to

which the author, without apology, gives the first place. He has twenty recipes against them, some of which, as the firing of gunpowder "in the Crevices of your Bedstead" and fumigation by brimstone, would no doubt be effective; whether boiling "Rabbets' Guts" and setting the liquor under the bed, or hanging a bearskin in the room, would be so or not I cannot say. Thirteen ways of killing lice come next, with a caution against "Quick-silver Medicines"; rat's-bane, however, is recommended for lice in the head; but stavesacre is the author's sheet-anchor, and he speaks well of "Aramanthus," which I do not know, though he says the apothecaries sell it. Brimstone is his great remedy for itch. For fleas he has many recipes, wormwood entering into most of them. Only of one does he say *Probatum*, and as it is cheap I quote it:

"When you first hear the Cuckoo, take up Earth that is under your right Foot, and wherever you strew it no Fleas will breed."

Pismires, flies, wasps, spiders, and such larger vermin as rats, mice, moles, weasels, frogs, adders, and snakes are all dealt with exhaustively. The last article is on birds, of which he speaks more wisely than some more modern writers. Upon the whole, he says, they do the farmer more good than harm by destroying so many insect pests.

Introducing a Speciality

is a problem that demands careful study, and I question whether your "Forty Years' Subscriber" correspondent will get much satisfaction from his appeal to your readers for their views. There are three main avenues for introducing a medical speciality—namely, advertising direct to the public, advertising through the trade, and advertising through the medical profession. The last-named is the most exclusive, since it can practically only be used when unstamped goods are concerned, and it may therefore be left out of account. The other two may be used at the same time for the same speciality, or they may be used independently of each other. The best method of all for attaining a large sale and a fortune is to go direct to the public. If the article is good, and one that the public use or can be tempted to use, and the advertising is extensive and well done, success is fairly certain, though the risks are that the advertiser may lose heart before he has begun to reap his full reward. A little advertising may at the same time be judiciously done through the trade. To advertise through the trade alone, as your correspondent is doing, is to court absolute failure. The busy chemist whose trade is worth having has no time to worry about other people's goods unless the profit is phenomenal.

Bitter Tonics

have recently been investigated in America, with the result, as I gather from a condensed report, of considerably depreciating their value. The old superstition that whatever was nasty must be good for us may possibly have had something to do with their reputation. Bitters, however, though they were esteemed good as stomachics, had not, I think, so great a vogue as strengtheners in olden times as in our own, and they were not called tonics until a comparatively recent period. *Tonic*, indeed, had formerly an entirely different meaning from that we now give it in this connection. The first recorded instance of its use as a medical term is in a treatise dated 1669, where it occurs in the phrase "the right tone of the membranous parts"; and Quincy speaks similarly of "a more compacted Tone of the Fibres," the reference being rather physiological than strictly medical. This was in accordance with its original meaning, which is that of elasticity, power of extension and contraction. The adjective *tonic*, which as a medical term appears somewhat later, had at first the same connotation, and was used only of external applications the object of which was, according to the definition in Biley's Dictionary, the strengthening of the nerves and tendons. Walker, in 1827, still gives only this meaning to the adjective *tonick*, though it occurs earlier than this in its present sense in some medical writers. "Tonic bitters" date from about the beginning of last century.

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— are asked to push this —
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Forms a clear solution with water and is the MOST POWERFUL member of the group of Liq. Cresoli Saponatus fluids.

5d. and 1/- Bottles and 6/- per gallon.

Leaflets and Samples on Application.

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WATER GLASS

Specially packed for Chemists. Write for Sample, Terms, &c.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD, Ltd., LINCOLN.

REYNOLDS & BRANSON, LTD.,

Grand Prix **LEEDS.** Turin 1911.

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Tinctures, Ointments, Pills, Tablets, Suppositories. Standardised and Clinically Tested Galenicals, &c.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

X-Ray and Electro-Medical Apparatus, Dressings, &c.

AERATED BEVERAGES.

Sparkling Phospherrade, Puritzer, Dry Ginger Ale, &c.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

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CHEMICALS FOR TECHNICAL AND ANALYTICAL PURPOSES.



REBMAN'S ASEPTIC CALF LYMPH

Swiss Government Manufacture.

PRICE 6d. per small tube (six for 2/6).

1/- per large tube (three for 2/6).

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Editorial Articles.

Retailers and Wholesalers.

We printed last week a note from a contributor, in which he complimented wholesale houses upon the manner in which they have executed orders since war was declared. This referred to those with whom the contributor does business, but it may well be extended to wholesale and sundries houses generally in Great Britain and Ireland. "Business as usual" has been their motto, yet they have been faced with unprecedented difficulties which have not always been appreciated by retailers. The first of the difficulties was the withdrawal from their employment of all men who were among the Army and Navy Reserves. These withdrawals from wholesale warehouses were followed by even more serious depletion of staffs on account of men in all departments responding to the call of King and country and entering the Army. It may be recollected that it required more than a page of small type in the *C. & D.* to record the names of men from the wholesale who had joined the Colours before

Christmas. It has been impossible to fill all vacancies thus created, but with admirable spirit of devotion and loyalty the men who are left have been working long hours and harder than ever they have done, and even those who are not warehousemen have not hesitated to give a helping hand at the more arduous physical work in this time of need. Had the drug-trade been quiet, the calls upon these men would not have been much above the normal; but the trade has been anything but quiet, for, apart from ordinary day-by-day demands from retailers continuing undiminished, they have in many instances been greater than in peace-times, and the Army and Navy requirements have been enormous, yet they have been met promptly and well. The manner in which responsible ministers of the Government have acknowledged the assistance of all classes in respect to war materials is testimony to the fact that the drug-trade has not been lacking, for, although chemicals and drugs are but a small part of the fighting equipment, it is of the first importance that they should be ready when wanted in sufficient quantity and delivered promptly. There has been no failure in this respect. There is all the greater reason for congratulation when we know that the upset business by circumstances beyond the control of business houses is unparalleled. We have on several occasions, particularly in our Trade Reports, called attention to the congestion of goods traffic, whereby importers have experienced delays of many weeks before delivery of cargo from ships can be effected. It is perfectly well known to business men, or ought to be, that the Government of the country has the first call upon our railways, and one result of this is that there has been considerable congestion of goods at railway depôts; even the mails are delayed, and as many postmen are serving in the Army, deliveries are fewer. Periodically edicts have gone forth from railway head offices to the effect that only certain perishable goods can be carried for such-and-such a period, which means that many a hamper from a wholesaler to a retailer has been hung up. Yet, looking back upon the past six months, we think that the retail trade will agree that the wholesalers have come out well. The labour and transport difficulties are only two of many which they have had to encounter. The publication of a new British Pharmacopœia was in itself enough to throw the pharmaceutical train off the rails, but the trade has even been equal to that; new sources of supply of many commodities had to be found; Government Departments stepped in and placed an embargo on the exportation of a very large number of medicines with a view to conserving the internal supply; and we might go on instancing difficulty after difficulty which wholesalers have had to tackle. They have been the first line of defence to British pharmacists. In view of the important statement made by the First Lord of the Admiralty in the House of Commons on Monday, we think it desirable to impress upon retailers the advisability of anticipating future demands as far as possible by ordering regular supplies well ahead so as to give as much time as possible for the carriage of the goods from the wholesalers to themselves. It is apparent that there will be a recurrence (perhaps with more acuteness in civil business than has already been experienced) of transport requirements for war purposes. Pharmacists will share in the delay, but, as the most cultured of shopping traders, they will recognise that civil requirements must be subordinated to the necessity for the greatest facilities for those of our fellow-citizens who are fighting for our freedom. Those who are left behind

must not lose sight of the fact that they have a part in this vital struggle; which is to make the best of existing resources, to put self-interest aside, and to help by every means in their power those who are called upon to furnish supplies to the men serving with the Colours. These things cannot be done without forbearance and foresight, and we hope that these will be exercised in the fullest measure.

Cod-liver Oil.

THE resumption of our weekly cable from Bergen and full statistical reports of the Lofoten cod-fishing, which commenced last week, are likely to be read with unusual interest throughout the season, owing to the abnormal conditions which are ruling as a result of the European war. Already there has been a considerable advance in prices all round, which appears to be due to an almost insatiable demand for oils for industrial purposes chiefly in Germany. We have several times called attention to the extreme scarcity of oils and fats in that country, and only a fortnight ago we reported that all imports of steam-refined cod-liver oil into Germany are immediately taken over by the War Council. Now the news has been received from an authoritative source that medicinal oil is being used for industrial purposes, a factor which may have a serious influence on prices this season. The most prominent features at the moment are given in the following circular which has been sent by an important Aalesund firm to their London agents under date of February 5:

"We are quite unable to sell cattle-oil at present. There is no country in the world, so far as we know, where all kinds of oil are as cheap as in your country. Here all oils are very expensive; thus black tanning-oil would fetch here 65s. to 70s. per barrel. All inferior oils have long ago been sold for industrial use, and now large quantities of finest medicinal non-freezing cod-liver oil are going to the same quarters. In consequence, all the large stocks of cod-liver oil have been practically cleared, and what is now left is of not much importance. The demand continues just the same, and prices are steadily advancing. We quoted you to-day (February 5) 112s. for new oil, but it is quite likely that we shall raise our price in a day or two. Should stormy weather delay the production, we may experience really severe difficulties in supplying the drug-trade. Our English friends do not appear to believe in the high prices, but we think that the sooner they wake up to the fact the better. Prospects of the new fishing are fair, and the condition of the livers is rather good; but this enormous industrial demand seems able to take almost any quantity, and when the oil can be used for industrial purposes a production of even, say, 50,000 barrels will be quite trifling. And the drug-trade in all countries are at present without practically any stocks. When, therefore, druggists join in the competition for the available stocks—which they no doubt will do—we are inclined to believe that a further advance will be the result."

We are aware that many of the fixed oils (with the exception of perhaps castor oil) have been fairly cheap considering war conditions; but all the same the tendency, in conjunction with many other industrial and food products, is a rising one, being due to increased cost of transport and labour rather than lack of raw material, factors which may adjust themselves later. As regards cod-liver oil, the fishing prospects are favourable, the livers being in good condition and fat (as already shown by the official statistics); but even should the total results be good, the outlook at present points to a continuance of higher prices, and buyers would do well to cover at least part of their requirements.

Enemy Firms Abroad.

SINCE the outbreak of war special legislation has been enacted in several of our Colonies and Dependencies to deal with enemy trading concerns. As the result of their

activity many of the leading German commercial houses had found it profitable to establish branches in our Colonies and in India, and to register their concerns under the local Companies Acts. This is the case in India, where several houses connected with the drug-trade were registered under the Indian Companies Act and had Indian directors and Indian shareholders. The Government of India has been looking into their affairs, and has now appointed a controller of all "hostile trading concerns" who had previously applied for trading licences to carry on their businesses. It will interest British houses to know that after very careful consideration the Government of India has refused these firms licences to continue their businesses, but has, as a matter of grace, granted them licences for the purpose of liquidating their businesses—a measure which no doubt will be acceptable to the "hostile" firms and those with whom they have been dealing. The terms of the licence are liberal, as it empowers the firms in question to sue for outstanding debts, and further provides for the deposit of all assets with the Controller of Trading Concerns. In the Straits Settlements and Hong-Kong special Ordinances have been passed dealing with enemy firms on similar lines. That in the Straits Settlements is known as the Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, which empowers the Governor to appoint a liquidator to wind up "any business carried on in the Colony by an alien enemy or enemy company, or by anyone on behalf of an alien enemy or enemy company." The guiding principle for the liquidators appointed under the Ordinance in the carrying-out of their duties is laid down in paragraph 9, which is as follows:

Every such winding-up shall, subject to the just right of any other persons, be carried out as for the benefit of the persons entitled to the profits of such trade, or to any property dealt with by the liquidator, and all proceeds realised by such winding-up, after providing for the matters referred to in subsections (11) and (12), shall be paid into a bank approved of by the Governor to await the ultimate disposal thereof in accordance with such law as may be enacted, or such directions as may be given by the Governor, in that behalf.

It follows from the above that the allocation of the banked moneys will be deferred until the war is over. Another thing that will influence the final disposal of these moneys will be the treatment meted out by Germany and Austria to British manufacturers and traders. It is only reasonable to assume that a large proportion of the sums realised from the winding-up of enemies' affairs will be lodged in court as a guarantee, as it were, of good conduct and fair dealing on the part of the Germans, and that the money in question will find its way into the pockets of those justly and equitably entitled to receive it. The British Government will see to that part of the business. We understand that many of the German houses in Hong-Kong and Shanghai have had to close down, and that many other European houses suffered severely, but that of late merchant business has reached a certain level, and now a fair amount of it is being done.

The Colonial Office issued the following statement on Tuesday, after the foregoing was written:

The trading establishments of all German and Austrian firms in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone have been closed by order of the Government, and receivers have been appointed to control their liquidation. Persons or firms with claims against any firms so closed should present their claims, supported by full particulars, with proof thereof and attested by affidavit, before March 31 in the case of Nigeria and March 15 in the case of the Gold Coast. The latter date, however, as well as the date January 18, by which claims against firms in Sierra Leone should be filed, will probably be postponed to March 31. Claims should be addressed as follows: Nigeria, Mr. T. F. Burrows, Comptroller of Customs, Lagos; Gold Coast,

Mr. O. Mitchell, Assistant-Comptroller of Customs, Accra; Sierra Leone, Mr. A. E. Mann, Assistant-Accountant (Sierra Leone Government Railway), Freetown.

The Word "Aspirin"

has been removed from the Register of Trade-marks, and is now public property. We may recall that an application to avoid or suspend the trade-mark "Aspirin" (No. 221673) registered in the name of the Farben-fabriken vormals Friedrich Bayer & Co., was heard at the Patent Office on September 24 (*C. & D.*, September 26 p. 448) under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914. The Board of Trade decided to avoid this mark, but the position of the same word "Aspirin" (No. 322523) on the Register in the name of the Bayer Co., Ltd., Manchester, was in doubt. The company referred to were given an opportunity of stating their views on the case (*C. & D.*, January 16 p. 53). The result is that the Board of Trade, in announcing the avoidance of the mark No. 221673, appends a note that "The Board have also decided to avoid the registration of Trade-mark No. 322523."

Alien Enemy Trade-marks.

THE German papers are still harping on the action of the British Board of Trade in removing the Lysol trade-mark from the Register. It is stated by these authorities that it will lead to the distrust of all English trade-marks in future. Other similar stupid remarks show that the writers have not the remotest idea of the law governing trade-marks as it has always existed in this country. Lysol was shown to be the name of an article made according to an expired patent. When a patent expires, the name of the patented article becomes public property. It happens, however, that the name is often on the Register of Trade-marks, and that the cost of legal proceedings prevents the public from obtaining its full rights. The Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, however, offers a cheap method of removing unmeritorious marks from the Register, and "Aspirin," "Lysol," "Glycin," and "Metol" have been removed according to the procedure of this Act. There are at least a hundred other marks applied to chemical substances which have been the subject of letters patent, and are consequently unmeritorious. These could be removed at the present time with little difficulty. It only needs the co-operation of interested persons to purge the Register and at the same time do a great service to the drug-trade and the public. We suggest that makers of fine chemicals, the Pharmaceutical Society, the Drug Club, the Chemists' Defence Association, and similar organisations should take up this matter seriously and show that easy-going John Bull has his rights and intends claiming them. It is surely time to act when the German "Apotheker Zeitung" refers to English "decadent mode of thinking," adding "Quem deus perdere vult: dementat." Could insolence be carried any further?

Duty-free Alcohol.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY writes to "Nature" complaining that he has been unable to obtain 2 gals. of absolute alcohol duty-free, although he was able to obtain it while he was professor at University College. He adds: "I regard this action of the Customs Department as a penalty on research." We think this is a little unjust on the authorities. Many other people, although not so distinguished as Sir William, would like to obtain duty-free spirit for various purposes which they probably regard as of equal importance to research. It is obvious that the limits of the supply of duty-free spirit to private

persons must be fixed rigidly, but there is no doubt that any private research-worker can make suggestions for safeguarding adequately the revenue, a modification in the law might be brought about.

British-made Thymol.

On several occasions during the past six months we have called attention to the great scarcity of thymol and to the necessity of manufacturing it in this country. There are difficulties in the way, but we are pleased to observe that these have been overcome by Mr. H. Rubeck, 59 Mark Lane, London, E.C., who is now manufacturing thymol in commercial quantities, not from ajowan-seed, but from oil of thyme. Mr. Rubeck has been able to produce thymol superior in fragrance to the German article. The British crystals are slightly more opaque than the German, but this, being a matter of recrystallisation, may be overcome later. In the manufacture of antiseptic preparations it has been found that the British-made thymol gives excellent results. Already a fair quantity has been disposed of to manufacturers, and as the supply is likely to be regular, the industry is deserving of success and worthy of support. There was a large outlet for thymol previous to the war, but extremely high prices have curbed the demand and increased the use of substitutes; but there is little doubt that the introduction by Mr. Rubeck of thymol made in England will be welcomed all over the Empire.

The British Pharmacopœia in Examinations.

The University of London has decided as regards its examination for medical degrees that in the pharmacology examination held in March and July 1915 students will be permitted to base their replies either on the old or on the new edition of the Pharmacopœia provided that they shall be required to state on which edition such replies are based. In and after March 1916 replies must be based on the new edition of the Pharmacopœia. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has decided that candidates for its licence will be examined in the new B.P. in April. The Society of Great Britain is for examination-purposes ignoring the new B.P. until October. The variety of opinion in this matter is amusing, remarkable, and unjustifiable. So far as pharmacy is concerned, we suppose there is not an employer in the three kingdoms who would tolerate on the part of an assistant ignorance of the new B.P. We certainly think it is the first duty of everyone engaged in retail pharmacy to acquaint himself with the changes in medicines made by the new B.P., and examiners should not be instructed to act differently from what they do as employers.

The National Dye-works Scheme.

ACCORDING to reports which reach us from various parts of the country, the scheme for the establishment of national dye-factories is gaining in favour. Meetings have been held at which the scheme has been explained, and criticism has been mainly on the lines that the Government is seeking to establish a monopoly in dye-manufacture in this country. There is a tendency to raise political objections to the scheme. For instance, "The Times" states that the Unionist members of the House of Commons are moving in the matter on the grounds of the monopolist character of the new company, (2) that supplies under the scheme will only be available to subscribers, (3) the secrecy maintained as to the details of the proposals, and (4) the compulsory clause in the agreement to supply. The Tariff Reform Commission has just issued a statement—not very accurate on several

points—serving as a peg upon which to hang the recommendation of an import-duty on aniline dyes. Mr. W. P. Dreaper, F.I.C., in "The Financier," shows that the effect of a tariff would be either to compel German manufacturers to make dyes in this country, or to cause material to be sent abroad to be dyed. The effect of the public discussion of the scheme has been to show that the importance of taking the matter in hand at once has not been exaggerated. There are many more trades using aniline dyes than was thought. The Indian Government also is pressing the British Government to get the scheme into working order. For these reasons the Committee which has the matter in hand is being encouraged to proceed with the details, and doubtless before long success will crown the efforts.

Canadian Medicine-tax.

IN the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa on February 11 the Finance Minister gave particulars of the steps that are to be taken in order to increase the revenue consequent upon the war. The new taxation is in three departments: (1) Special taxes on financial institutions in Canada; (2) special stamp-taxes; and (3) an increase in the import-duties of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and of 5 per cent, on the British preference. Among the stamp-taxes is one of 1c. on every purchase of proprietary medicines up to 10c. and 1c. on each additional 10c. This was expected. We observe that the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal" of last month strongly resented the proposal, saying that

"Taxing patent medicines is special class taxation. No extended argument is necessary to establish this. The pharmacist and retail dealer pays every cent of the levy when the impost is made. The manufacturer simply adds the amount to the price of the medicines, and the public refuses to pay it, leaving the retail dealer between the grinders. That is the true situation, and dealers must either submit or fight the injustice. The facts must be driven home with the Government, and, as the only organised body of retailers, it will be up to the druggists to do the driving. Fortunately, our organisation is in perfect working order. Every provincial body is active and well officered, as is also the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association. Should the anticipated impost be attempted, the active efforts of every member will be required."

We daresay it is right to suppose in advance that a duty equal to 10 per cent, will be paid by the retailer, but in practice honest and wise retailers pass the duty on to the public. There is more than a century's experience of this in Great Britain, where the stamp-duty on medicines has been in force since 1785, and there has never been the slightest disposition on the part of the drug-trade to pay the tax, which properly falls on the public.

"C. & D." Dose and Metric Card.

THE best thing of the kind. It measures 11 in. by 8 in. and is looped to hang up. Supplied at 2s. 6d. per dozen, or 6d. for two, or 4d. each, post free, and orders, with remittance, should be sent to the Book Department, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

A pharmacist on active service in the R.A.M.C. (6/10), writing from the Hospital Sophie Berthelot, Rue de Vauxhall, Calais, on February 10, says: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of Metric Chart, for which please accept my best thanks; it has been most useful to me this last day or two, as nearly all my 'scripts' are written in French. Good old C. & D.; once again to the fore."

BODY-LICE.—Dr. Norman Walker, in his "Introduction to Dermatology," has this note about *pediculi corporis*: "Jamieson says that a small bag of sulphur worn round the neck next the skin acts as a practical 'charm.'"

ITALIAN CHEMISTS have, at a meeting of the Associazione Chimica Industriale Italiana held at Turin this month, discussed, among other questions, the supply of potash salts and of essences. It was considered to be bad business that Italy—"the land of blossoms"—imports all essential oils except bergamot.

Inventions Which have Become Public Property.

II.

[The first article of this series was published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, January 30.]

Dermatol.

Bismuth subgallate. Used as a dusting-powder and internally for diarrhoea, ulcerative colitis, etc.

TRADE-MARK: No. 215949, registered in 1899 by the Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst a/Main, Germany. Registration renewed in 1912.

PATENT: No. 6234 of 1891. "Production of basic gallate of bismuth," granted to above-named company. The patent became void in the eleventh year. The following is the process of manufacture given in the specification:

Forty-eight parts by weight of neutral nitrate of bismuth is dissolved in diluted nitric acid, and thereto is added a solution of 19 parts by weight of gallic acid in 40 parts by weight of alcohol and 20 parts by weight of water. To the mixture is added caustic alkali, alkali carbonate, or the like until the whole remains but slightly acid. On the addition of acetate of soda, and even on diluting with water, precipitation takes place.

Duotal.

Guaiacol carbonate. Used internally in phthisis, typhoid, and rheumatoid arthritis.

TRADE-MARK: No. 197371, registered in 1896 by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, G.m.b.H., Radebeul, nr. Dresden, Germany. Registration renewed in 1910.

PATENTS: The manufacture was covered by the British patent (19074/90) referred to under "Creosotal" (C. & D., January 30, p. 151). The United States patent is 466913 (12/1/92), "Carbonate of guaiacol and creosol," from which the following process is quoted:

Two hundred and fifty kilos. of guaiacol and 100 kilos. of phosgene are heated in a closed vessel—100° C. is sufficient. After several hours the vessel is opened to allow the hydrochloric vapours to escape. The residual product is washed with water, or, if necessary, with an alkaline solution, and thereafter crystallised from alcohol.

The United States patent shows the apparatus employed in the manufacture of the product.

Eucaine [Beta-Eucaine].

Benzoyl-vinyldiacetonalkamine hydrochloride or lactate. Used as a local anæsthetic in ophthalmic work and dentistry.

TRADE-MARK: No. 193242, registered in 1896 by the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vormals E. Schering, Berlin. Registration renewed in 1909.

PATENTS: No. 20697 of 1896, "Production of a vinyl-di-aceton-alkamine and of anæsthetics therefrom," granted to August Zimmermann for the above-named company. The patent became void in the twelfth year. The corresponding German patent is 97672 (10/5/96), and in the United States 657880 (1900), "Compound of vinyl-di-aceton-alkamins." The following is quoted from the British patent-specification.

Fischer's vinyldiacetonalkamine, produced by the reduction of vinyldiacetonamine ("Berichte der Deutschen Chem. Gesellschaft," xvii., 1794), melts at 123° C., and is not a uniform body, but a vinyldiacetonalkamine, melting at 138° C., may be obtained from it by crystallising the salts—for example, the hydrochloric-acid salt—as well as by crystallisation of Fischer's base from ether, benzol, or the like. The said base, melting at 138° C., is best produced by transforming at ordinary or elevated temperature, or while cooling with ice, Fischer's vinyldiacetonalkamine into its hydrochloric-acid salt, well drying, and then extracting with absolute alcohol. By this treatment the hydrochlorate of vinyldiacetonalkamine, melting at 138° C., remains behind, while the filtrate contains the hydrochlorate of another vinyldiacetonalkamine melting at from 161° to 162° C. From the base melting at 138°, as well as from its alkyl-derivatives, local anæsthetics may be obtained by substituting the hydrogen atom of hydroxyl with the benzoyl, toluol, phenyl, acetyl, or cinnamyl groups.

The process of manufacture has been worked out recently by Dr. J. F. Thorpe, Professor of Organic Chemistry, at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, and there is reason to believe

that the experience obtained is at the service of any British manufacturer who desires to undertake the manufacture on a commercial scale. In this connection see the subjoined note.

Euphthalmin.

Phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl- β -vinyldiacetonalkamine hydrochloride (a mandelic-acid derivative of beta-eucaine). Used as a mydriatic.

TRADE-MARK: No. 216095, registered in 1898 by the Chemische Fabrik auf Aktien vormals E. Schering, Berlin. Registration renewed in 1912.

PATENTS: The manufacture was covered by the British patent (20697/96) referred to under "Eucaine." The German patent is 95620 (1896), and the United States patent 663754 (1900), the latter being entitled "Unstable acetonealkamins and process of making same."

In the United States patent-specification examples are given of the manufacture of: (1) Phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (2) phenylglycolyl-*n*-ethyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (3) phenylglycolyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (4) tropyl-*n*-methyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (5) benzoyl derivative from the unstable vinyldiacetonalkamin; (6) benzoyl-*n*-methyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (7) phenylacetyl-vinyldiacetonalkamin; (8) phenylglycolyl-valeryldiacetonalkamin; (9) phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl-valeryldiacetonalkamin; (10) phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl-benzylidenediace-tonalkamin; (11) phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl- α -naphthyl-diace-tonalkamin; (12) phenylglycolyl-*n*-methyl-piperonylene-diace-tonalkamin. The hydrochloride of the first-named of these is euphthalmin. The various patent-specifications should be collated.

Aether, B.P.

By D. B. Dott, Ph.C., F.I.C.

THE article ether in the new Pharmacopœia is a distinct advance on the old. There are two grades of ether, but both have the specific gravity of 0.720. There is no such anomaly as ether of s.g. 0.735, which has necessarily the properties of a mixture of ether and alcohol, and the use of which led to mistakes in regard to the solubilities of resins and other substances. Not only have both grades the s.g. 0.720, but both may be made from industrial methylated spirit, provided they comply with the stated tests. It is in regard to these tests that there is room for some criticism. In the first place, the boiling-point in both cases is required to be 34°-36°. Now, it is well known that ether prepared with methylated spirit yields a proportion distilling under 34°, due to the methyl oxide formed from the methyl alcohol. In the case of the ordinary quality, at least, the test might very well have read: "Boiling-point 34°-36°, but a proportion may distil below 30° if the lower point is due to the presence of methyl oxide." As a general solvent and for local anæsthesia there is no objection to the methyl oxide. Indeed, it may be doubted whether so small an amount as may possibly be present would be a disadvantage in any of the medical or pharmaceutical applications of ether. But even if we concede that "purified ether" may be expected to boil at 34°-36°, "ether" might have been allowed to pass with the recognised properties of ether made from methylated spirit. The next point to be considered is the test for "methyl compounds." This applies only to "purified ether." The test consists in shaking the sample of ether with alcohol and water, separating the lower layer, adding permanganate and sulphuric acid; then after three minutes adding oxalic and more sulphuric acid, together with decolorised fuchsine solution, all of course in measured proportions. There must be "no violet colour" produced during twenty minutes. The test is all right if by "violet colour" a slight fuchsine tint is intended, and that is probably what is really meant. This is confirmed by the fact that the addition of the least quantity of formaldehyde to ether causes a marked violet coloration with the test. Unfortunately, however, highly purified ether from methylated spirit, and even ether from rectified alcohol, give generally a faint indigo-blue colour before twenty minutes, and this slight tint has been

mistaken for violet within the meaning of the official test. It ought to have been made clear that this was not intended.

In a note by Mr. Finnemore to the last meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (*C. & D.*, 1914, II., 171) reference was made to the risk of superheating the vapour in distilling liquids of low boiling-point, and preference was given to a small flame rather than the heat of a water-bath. That is contrary to my experience. The water-bath, properly used, gives better results than any sort of flame. Among the sources of appreciable error, the adhesion of liquids to glass might have been stated. We were taught to put pieces of metallic foil in the flask, in order that the liquid might boil as readily as in a metal flask, which is the standard apparatus for the purpose.

Treatment of Wounds in War.

SIR WATSON CHEYNE, Bart., F.R.C.S., delivered the Hunterian Oration on Monday afternoon, February 15, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields. He dwelt briefly on what has been done in the past on the difficult problem of wound treatment in war, starting with the work of Hunter, whose experience in the matter was limited. In these early days the number of cases of sepsis which occurred was naturally immense, and the lecturer gave it as his opinion that infection was probably carried from one patient to another owing to the fact that instruments were not cleansed in any way approaching adequacy, or by antiseptic method as we understand it since the days of Lister. (The virulence of an organism is now known to be increased by passing from one body to another.) Subsequent to the work of Lister matters improved, but even at the present time much is to be learnt as to the best way of treating wounds as quickly as possible after infliction. Sir Watson Cheyne referred to his communications of last year, and mentioned his idea of a form of suppository containing iodine and carbolic acid, which could be inserted into shrapnel wounds, but he is not in a position to speak of their efficacy as yet.

Since November Sir Watson Cheyne, in conjunction with Fleet-Surgeon Bassett-Smith and Mr. Arthur Edmunds, has been conducting a large amount of experimental research, the prime object of which has been to determine what is the best form of application which can be applied on the battlefield to a wound within, say, twelve hours of its occurrence—one which will continue to diffuse and penetrate until the wound can be adequately treated in hospital. The principal point in these experiments has been to ascertain (1) what is the most diffusible antiseptic, and (2) the best ointment-basis for use. To simulate, to some extent, the tissues of the body nutrient-agar discs are employed. These are made by pouring nutrient agar into an ingenious cell, which will be known as the "Edmunds' cell." This cell is made by means of a brass ring with flat sides—the internal diameter of which is about 3 in., the thickness of the ring being exactly $\frac{1}{4}$ in. A slot is cut in the ring, and "flamed" glass plates are placed on each side. The nutrient medium is poured through the slot, the glass plates are removed from the ring (also naturally first "flamed"), and the "set" piece of agar is then carefully removed *secundum artem* into a Petri dish, in the centre of which is the antiseptic ointment to be tested. The upper surface is then stroked with an emulsion of the organism employed—e.g., *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*—the Petri dish is covered with its top, and the whole is incubated for varying periods of time. The diffusibility of the antiseptic through the agar can then be judged. One gets, for example, a clear space above corresponding with the size of the antiseptic beneath, or larger than the latter, as the case may be. The results, using a large series of antiseptics, were excellently visible by means of the epidiascope during the lecture.

With regard to diffusibility the race was between carbolic acid and preparations of cresylic acid. Sir Watson Cheyne appears to favour a 20-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or cresylic acid. A British lysol made by W. Martindale from a specially purified mixture of the three cresols came out exceptionally well. It was also notable that paraform has diffusible powers.

Sir Watson Cheyne then went on to deal with iodine tested in this manner, and it was remarkable that even a 10-per-cent. iodine ointment had practically no inhibitory effect on the growth of the organisms; likewise absolute alcohol had not the slightest diffusive power or inhibitory action. Salicylic acid also had very little effect. A suggestion was recently made by a French army surgeon to employ essential oils in the treatment of wounds in war. The workers included a series of ointments containing essential oils, also impregnated gauzes, and the results confirm Dr. W. H. Martindale's observations ("*Perf. Record*" and *C. & D.*, 1910, II., 832) that origanum oil is the most antiseptic and cinnamon oil is also one of the best. It is now found that both have good diffusive power, while eucalyptus oil has little.

On the subject of ointment-bases the collaborators worked on numerous formulae, and came to the conclusion that a paraffin basis is not of much use; adeps lanæ is better; and an admixture of 1 of wax with 6 of lanoline was found to be the most satisfactory.

The Salvarsan Patents.

The applications of Mr. H. S. Wellcome and Poulenc Frères for the avoidance or suspension of patent 3934 of 1907, under the Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, were heard at the Patent Office, London, on February 11, before Mr. W. Templo Franks (Comptroller-General) and Sir Cornelius Dalton. Mr. A. E. Warden, who appeared for Mr. Wellcome, said the patent in question refers to a step in the manufacture of salvarsan and neosalvarsan, regarding which applications have been before the Court on previous occasions. The patent 3934 of 1907, entitled "Improved Process for the Manufacture of Acidyl Derivatives of Para-amido-phenyl-arsinic Acids," was granted to the Curatorium der Georg und Franziska Speyerschen Studienstiftung of Frankfurt, and later assigned to the Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning. Previous applications have covered patents 13485 of 1910 (para-oxy-aryl-arsinic acids), 5595 of 1911 (nitro-aryl-arsinic acids), 7865 of 1912 (derivatives of diamino-dioxy-arseno-benzene), and 8219 of 1912 (addition to 7865 of 1912). In addition, trade-marks 310235 (Salvarsan) and 340386 (Neosalvarsan) have been before the Court. An Order and Licence has been granted by the Board of Trade in connection with the first three patents, and both the trade-marks and the products are being made under the name of Kharsivan in association with the trade-marks, the labels having been submitted and approved by the Board of Trade.

Mr. Warden went on to state why the application had not been made before for the use of patent 3934 of 1907. There are, he said, six steps in the process of manufacture, which he gave as follows:

- (1) Aniline and arsenic acid.
- (2) Para-amino-phenyl-arsinic acid.
- (3) Oxanil-arsinic acid.
- (4) Nitro-oxanil-arsinic acid.
- (5) Nitro-amino-phenyl-arsinic acid.
- (6) Nitro-hydroxy-phenyl-arsinic acid and patent 5595 of 1911.
- (7) Salvarsan and patent 13485 of 1910.
- (8) Neosalvarsan, patents 7865 and 8219 of 1912.

Steps 3, 4, and 5 are not covered by English patents, although a German patent, 231969 (1912), appears to take in this group. Patent 3934 of 1907, for which application is now made, covers step 2, and as a general claim for the process of preparing derivatives is made it covers in effect step 3. It was suggested that, as no supplementary licence had been issued in regard to patent 8219 of 1912 and trade-mark 340386, "Neosalvarsan," the use of the present patent be included. Applicant added that as the owners of the patent issue a substance called "Arsacetin," he was prepared to have the use limited to the employment in the production of salvarsan and neosalvarsan.

The Comptroller: The patent covers the preparation of one thing, and salvarsan cannot be manufactured without infringing this patent.

Mr. Warden: The patent had been overlooked, because it was at first granted to the Speyer Institute.

Mr. Potts, for Poulenc Frères, said he made the same application. The patent in question introduces an acyl group to prevent the breaking-up of the compound. This acyl group is afterwards eliminated.

Mr. Inray, for the owners of the patent, stated that so far he had received no notification of a licence to Poulenc Frères.

The Comptroller said it is not now the practice of the Board of Trade to consult the patentee. The application of Poulenc Frères was in regard to importing the product, but he understood that, so far as possible, steps would be taken to carry on the manufacture in this country.

Mr. Inray then stated that the patent about which application was made was assigned to the English company, and not to the Farbwerke vormals Meister, Lucius & Brüning.

The Comptroller: The Act under which we are working gives us power to include the company.

Mr. Inray then asked that the licensees should pay the patent-fees or increased royalties. He did not think 5 per cent. sufficient for the use of all the patents.

Sir Cornelius Dalton: Presumably, the patentees thought it worth their while to maintain these patents, and so we have got to grant licences on that presumption.

Mr. Inray: The application began with three patents, and now includes seven patents.

The Comptroller: Your argument is not unreasonable.

Mr. Inray: I am taking advantage of the present application to try and get better terms.

In reply to questions from Sir Cornelius Dalton, Mr. Inray said the shareholders of the English company are not the same as the German company, and that the renewal-fees have been paid this year.

Mr. Warden said it might be necessary to make further application if the ultimate object could not be achieved otherwise. He pointed out that only two products are involved in all the applications, and that the patent for which application is made could be abandoned by the patentees, as it is only one step in the manufacture of salvarsan. Mr. Wellcome has already saddled himself with very grave expenses, and it would be quite contrary to business principles to pay other people's patent-fees. If the patentees do not find it worth while to maintain the patents, they will no doubt abandon them.

The Comptroller pointed out that there is power to grant an extension of time in which fees can be paid by alien enemies.

Mr. Potts, on behalf of Poulenc Frères, said it would be a dangerous precedent to pay patent-fees. The royalties already suggested would probably swallow up all the profit on the products.

Sir Cornelius Dalton raised the question as to whether a separate licence would be required because the present patent was owned by a different company.

Mr. Potts suggested that an order suspending the patent would meet the case. He objected to an increase in the royalties.

Medical Gleanings.

Lice in the Head.

DR. F. W. ALEXANDER, medical officer to the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar, states ("Lancet") that liquid paraffin, B.P., is a good remedy against body-lice. It is much employed at the cleansing-station in Poplar in the treatment of verminous children. After bathing the children, liquid paraffin is smeared on the heads, so that any lice may be killed as they are hatched from nits which have not been removed by combing the hair with a fine-tooth comb dipped in methylated spirit or by the application of the spirit by dabbing any discovered nits. The application of liquid paraffin is also recommended by the Poplar authorities in the case of body-lice; in this case, after a bath, the whole of the body, except the face, is gently rubbed with liquid paraffin, thus leaving a thin layer of the liquid on the skin. With reference to our remark as to the utility of phenolic soap for the same purpose, Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., of Bow, inform us that their "Cofectant" soap and mercury biniodide soap are very serviceable. "Cofectant" has been proved to kill the ova of vermin, as well as the "active units." This is a point worth knowing, as the ova are most difficult to kill.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Inquiry by the Commissioners.

Mr. J. Fischer Williams, barrister, Dr. Henry Jasper Cardale (London), and Dr. John Peere Williams-Freeman (Andover), with Mr. E. MacGowan (clerk), sat at the offices of the Insurance Commissioners, Buckingham Gate, London, W., on February 12, as a Committee of Inquiry for the Commissioners, to hear a representation by the East Sussex Insurance Committee to the effect that the continuance on the medical panel of Dr. John Joseph Johnson, 43 Sackville Road, Hove, would be prejudicial to the efficiency of the medical service under the Act. Mr. Comyns Carr, barrister, conducted the case for the East Sussex Insurance Committee; Dr. Johnson was not present, nor represented.

Mr. Carr, in opening his case, said that the facts, shortly, were that on July 3, 1914, two affiliation orders were made against Dr. Johnson at the East Sussex Court of Petty Sessions, at the instance of Kathleen H. Arnold, a patient on his panel list, adjudging him to be the father of her two bastard children, and requiring him to pay 5s. per week as aliment. Dr. Johnson appealed to the East Sussex Court of Quarter Sessions, but the appeal was dismissed. He (Mr. Carr) proposed to hand in as evidence certified copies of the evidence given at these courts and certified copies of the orders obtained against the doctor. He desired to bring before the Committee the fact that on November 23 Dr. Johnson wrote to the Clerk of the Insurance Committee asking that his resignation from the panel should be accepted, as he was proceeding on active service with the British Expeditionary Force. The Committee, however, did not accept the resignation, as the necessary six weeks' notice before the commencement of the medical year 1915 had not been given. He therefore contended that Dr. Johnson is still on the West Sussex panel, as there had been no effective resignation. He understood that Dr. Johnson had written to the Commissioners denying the allegations made, but stating that he was unable to be present at the inquiry or to adduce further evidence on his own behalf, and that he left the matter in the hands of the Commissioners.

Mr. Frank B. Stevens (Clerk to the West Sussex Insurance Committee) supported this statement by evidence, and, Mr. Carr having summed up, the inquiry closed.

Reports from Local Centres.

With special reference to the supply of medicines and appliances. See also Winter Session.

ENGLAND.

Hertfordshire.—The Insurance Committee on February 16 passed payment of (a) chemists' claims to the amount of 1,085*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.* in respect of 33,912 prescriptions dispensed during the period October 12 to December 31, 1914; and (b) 90 per cent. of claims, amounting to 1*l.* 14*s.* 5½*d.*, for specially scheduled drugs supplied during the quarter ended October 11, 1914.

Huddersfield.—Mr. J. F. Russell presided at the meeting on Tuesday evening, February 16, when Mr. R. C. Walshaw, reporting on Insurance Act dispensing, said that for the quarter ended December last, which was eleven days short, the average cost per head for drugs was 4.61*d.*, for prescriptions 8.20*d.*, comparing favourably with the first quarter of 1914, the respective costs being 0.9*d.* and 2.7*d.* less. The matters in dispute between the West Riding and Huddersfield area Insurance Committees had not been adjusted, as the Commissioners refused to allow the West Riding authority to meet the difference by a cash payment. The difference would have to be made up by a debtor and creditor balance for 1913 and 1914. It was held to be a great hardship that chemists should have to be deprived of their dues owing to the blunders of the Approved Societies and even of the Commissioners themselves.

Liverpool.—The Panel Committee at a recent meeting considered a letter from the Commissioners with reference to the use of "Rep. mist." stating that "as the Commissioners may be called upon to decide, in a judicial capacity, the question in a particular case, after considering all the facts and circumstances relevant thereto, it would not appear proper for them at this juncture to express an opinion on the question." A copy of a letter sent by the Insurance Committee to the Commissioners on the same subject (*C. & D.*, January 9, p. 52, and January 16, p. 50) was also considered. The Panel Committee strongly

objected to several of the statements contained in the letter, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the Commissioners as to the attitude of the Panel Committee.

London.—Mr. J. Keall presided at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee on February 16. It was agreed to ask the Insurance Committee to urge the Commissioners to make speedy payment of the extra cost of scheduled drugs supplied from August to December 1914. The Secretary reported as follows: Forty-six cases of excessive prescribing have been investigated by the Panel Committee, with the following results: Evidence insufficient, nineteen; not excessive, eight; excessive eighteen; on military duty, one. The Panel Committee has been informed that early representations concerning excessive prescribing would be made during 1915. For the month of June 1914 representations were made in respect of 125 cases, and, with seventeen exceptions, each doctor has been previously reported. Several irregularities in the supply of medicine by chemists were dealt with, and others still require investigation. The Insurance Committee has been asked to make early payment to chemists of November and December accounts, and informed that arrangements are in progress for producing more efficient pharmaceutical service in two areas. After carefully discussing the question of compensating the Drug Fund in respect of medicines which have been supplied to serving soldiers and sailors, it was agreed to communicate with the Executive Committee of Local Associations on the matter, asking them to take national action. (A question as to the non-payment of November and December accounts is to be asked in the House of Commons on February 19.)

Middlesex.—The Pharmaceutical Committee met at 17 Bloomsbury Square on February 10. Mr. H. E. Clement in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Hugo Wolff) reported that the Committee's circular (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 53) had been issued, and that most of those on the panel had replied. In a few instances there appeared to be some doubt as to who is in charge of the pricing of prescriptions. It was reported that the Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee is now constituted, and expects to meet shortly. The report of the Checking Sub-Committee was submitted. It dealt with the comparative cost of areas, and a remarkable variation was apparent; as a general rule, the average cost in residential areas worked out at 9.4d., but in industrial areas the figure was 7.5d. Five suggestions for recommendation to the Panel Committee were agreed to, the most important, in view of the growth of brands of acetylsalicylic acid, being one in regard to the prescribing of branded goods.

Norfolk.—The Insurance Committee on February 13 decided to continue to pay to chemists on account 90 per cent. of the amounts of their quarterly accounts. There are seventy-eight chemists on the panel, compared with seventy-five in 1914.

Oxfordshire.—At a recent meeting of the Panel Committee a report from the Pharmaceutical Committee was submitted, showing that the county average per prescription was 7.28d. and per insured person 4.09d. Attention was directed to the prescriptions of certain practitioners, and it was reported that the Sub-Committee had issued warnings to all except two, to whom the Secretary was instructed to write. The Secretary was also directed to inquire into certain anomalies in the Drug Tariff, such as why 8 oz. of aqua menth. pip. should cost three times as much as the equivalent of ol. menth. pip.—The Insurance Committee, on the recommendation of the Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee, has increased the flat rate for medicines supplied by dispensing doctors for temporary residents from 6d. to 7d. for twelve doses.

Plymouth.—A joint conference between representatives of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees was held on February 9, when the proposal to subscribe equally to the cost of checking and scrutiny (*C. & D.*, February 13, p. 52) was agreed to, subject to the approval of the Commissioners. Consequent upon the amalgamation of the Three Towns into one Insurance area, and the failure of the Commissioners to issue instructions as to the appointment of new Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees for the new area, the Clerk of the Insurance Committee holds that at present no Committees exist with statutory powers, so that neither doctors nor chemists can commit themselves to the use of administrative funds. It is hoped that this difficulty will be surmounted before the next meeting of the Insurance Committee, so that the work can be taken in hand at once. It was decided that, subject to the approval of the Committee and the Commissioners, a checker responsible to a special Scrutiny Committee of three members from each of the contributing Committees be appointed at a salary of 150l. per annum, and that the Panel and Phar-

macautical Committees confer and bring forward proposals as to conditions and duties.

Portsmouth.—The Joint Committee appointed to supervise the checking and scrutiny of prescriptions met on February 5 to select a checker. Two candidates were interviewed, and on the motion of Mr. T. A. White, Ph.C., seconded by Dr. Hackman, Mr. Harry Sharman, who is at present employed by the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee, was appointed. It is understood that Mr. Sharman will commence his duties at an early date, and it is proposed that the prescriptions for the fourth quarter of 1914 should be dealt with first.

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on February 16, Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson presiding. It was decided to confirm the action of the Secretary in making application to the Insurance Committee for a grant of 15 per cent. on account of the 26.25 per cent. withheld on chemists' accounts for 1914. The question of the credits to the Insurance Committee by the Commissioners (*C. & D.*, February 6, p. 46) was referred to the Pharmaceutical Society. It was reported that the Commissioners had refused to sanction the payment of 25 per cent. only by the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees on the proposed additional cost of checking prescriptions. They suggest 33½ per cent. A Sub-Committee had attended a joint conference with representatives of the Insurance and Panel Committees in regard to the matter. A question was raised by the checker with reference to certain mixtures included in the local Pharmacopœia under the names mist. guaiaci and mist. creosoti. It was decided to support the contention that, unless ordered by number or otherwise specified, B.P. mixtures should be supplied and charged for. The Commissioners have intimated that they are not prepared to approve of the continuance of the flat rate of 1s. 6d. for emergency dispensing by doctors, on the ground that the average cost per prescription in the area is, roughly, 8d., and the rate at present in force therefore seems to them to be too high. It was decided to support the continuance of the present rate, as having worked satisfactorily for the patients hitherto. The Committee decided to request the Insurance Committee to transfer 800l. from the Sanatorium Fund to the Drug Fund to compensate for articles wrongly charged to the latter Fund. The payments already made to chemists from the 1914 Drug Fund amount to 12,270l. 13s. The protest by the Committee against the continued use of "Rep. mist.," which is contrary to the doctors' agreements, the use of the old Formulary which was cancelled, and the writing of prescriptions in ink so that a proper duplicate is not obtained is to be supported by the Panel Committee. In regard to the successful appeal by a panel doctor against a surcharge, it was decided to adhere to the previous resolutions on the matter.

Soke of Peterborough.—It was reported to the Insurance Committee on February 10 that capitation-fees in respect of 2,120 insured persons in rural areas were claimed by dispensing doctors.

Southampton.—The Insurance Committee at a recent meeting approved of a recommendation of a Joint Sub-Committee of the Insurance, Panel, and Pharmaceutical Committees that a complete arithmetical and analytical check of the 1914 prescriptions should be carried out as an experiment, the expense to be shared by the three Committees concerned, and the amount to be expended to be limited to 7l. 10s. per 10,000 prescriptions. The Joint Committee was empowered to appoint a checker.

Southend-on-Sea.—A meeting of the Insurance Committee was held on February 9, when a Sub-Committee of the Medical Benefit Sub-Committee, appointed to consider the question of a checker for prescriptions and chemists' accounts, recommended that a contract be made with Mr. E. J. George (Walsall) to check prescriptions and furnish an analysis from time to time, as required by the Committee, at the rate of 32l. per annum, and 35l. if the prescriptions exceed 70,000, and that the cost be borne—one-half by the Insurance Committee and one-half by the Panel and Pharmaceutical Committees. The formation of a Joint Drug Committee to control the checking was also recommended by the special Sub-Committee. Both recommendations were agreed to. The Clerk reported that all the doctors except two had renewed their agreements, and that eighteen chemists had contracted to supply drugs and appliances.

Yorkshire.—At a meeting of the North Riding Insurance Committee on February 13 a report as to the state of the 1914 Drug Fund was submitted, from which it appeared that chemists have been paid 3,115l. and dispensing doctors 1,941l. There remains 817l. to be paid to chemists. The Clerk explained that there is still 9d. of the grant of 2s. due to the doctors claiming capitation-fees for dispensing.—The West Riding Pharmaceutical Committee met on

February 9, when the report of the pharmaceutical representatives on the Joint Checking Sub-Committee (Messrs. Briggs and Sargeant) was presented by Mr. Briggs. In view of the Drug Fund deficiency and the serious question of excessive prescribing, the Joint Sub-Committee decided to adopt the suggestions in the Commissioners' memorandum on the subject (199 I.C.), and to carry out the necessary checking for the detection of over-prescribing. The expense of the necessary increase of the checking staff will be borne by the Administrative Fund. It was announced that, following representations by the Committee, the Insurance Committee had notified panel doctors as to the position of men serving with the Forces, but it was stated that prescriptions written by panel doctors for such men are still being received. Panel chemists are asked to make note of prescriptions handed to them by men in khaki. The Insurance Committee having inquired as to the construction to be placed on liq. ammon. acet. in prescriptions, it was decided that the B.P. solution should be supplied and charged for. Reports of irregularities in dispensing were dealt with, and effective measures taken to prevent abuses detrimental to panel chemists.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen.—The Burgh Insurance Committee has decided to support the Glasgow Committee in any further action that might be taken to vindicate the rights of Committees in connection with the Regulations for the Central Prescription-checking Bureau, a sum not exceeding 50*l.* being voted for that purpose. A Sub-Committee of the Insurance Committee, together with a deputation from the County Committee, has interviewed the member of Parliament for South Aberdeen (Mr. G. B. Esslemouth) and the member for West Aberdeenshire (Mr. J. M. Henderson) in regard to the matter.

Glasgow.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee on February 10 the Chairman (Mr. R. D. McEwan) explained the recent action by the Committee in the Court of Session as to the Drug Accounts Committee. The action of the Chairman was confirmed by the Committee, with two dissentients, one of whom was Mr. J. P. Gilmour, who said he regretted that they had been committed to expensive legislation without having been consulted. He did not agree that the independence of the Committees was threatened.—The Clerk to the Insurance Committee reports that he is having difficulty in locating and identifying insured persons for whom prescriptions are written by doctors on the outskirts of the city, by reason of the fact that in many cases the doctor has omitted the address of the patient. This has led him to return prescriptions to chemists with the request that they shall ask the prescriber to fill in the addresses. Obviously this is not fair to the chemist, and is at present the subject of a protest by the Pharmaceutical Committee. It is only fair to state that, simultaneously with the return of the prescriptions, notes have been sent to the offending doctors, advising them of the facts and requesting them to be careful to see that all prescriptions bear addresses, and that they should not be written on a Glasgow Committee's form if the patient really resides within the jurisdiction of some other County or Burgh Committee. There are districts where one side of a street is within the burgh and the other is actually in the adjoining county for Insurance purposes.

WALES.

Denbighshire.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee in Chester on February 10 it was reported that Mr. E. D. Jones, Clerk and checker to the County Insurance Committee, had reported that 10,155 prescriptions had been dispensed in January at an average cost of 7*d.* each. Mr. Jones has established a thorough system of checking the prescribing by panel doctors, which promises to prevent discounting of chemists' bills. The Pharmaceutical Committee expressed its sympathy with the scheme, and the Secretary (Mr. J. W. Richardson) was appointed scrutineer in connection with it; he was also instructed to approach the Panel Committee in regard to some definite understanding as to the new B.P.

Pembrokeshire.—At a recent meeting of the Insurance Committee the Finance Sub-Committee reported that the 1914 Drug Fund amounted to 1,664*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*, from which had to be deducted 98*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* (overpaid to chemists in 1913), 1,365*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* (capitation-fees paid or payable to dispensing doctors), and 20*l.* (administrative expenses of the Pharmaceutical Committee), leaving 1,160*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* available to pay chemists' accounts for the year. It was stated that the deficiency was largely due to the excessive sickness prevailing during the first quarter of 1914. A Sub-Committee was appointed to inquire further into the matter.

Winter Session of Meetings of Trade Associations.

(See also "Insurance Act Dispensing.")

Birmingham.—A meeting of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Grand Hotel on February 10. The President (Mr. E. W. Mann), in opening the meeting, made sympathetic reference to the death of Mr. H. W. Jones, a past President and a life member, whose funeral Mr. Radford and he attended on behalf of the Association. Mr. F. H. Alcock then gave some interesting and instructive *Notes on the New B.P.* He said it would be best from an analyst's point of view to begin at the appendices setting forth the requirements for chemical testing. These were referred to and described:

Acetone, a valuable solvent miscible with water; now official also for the making of cantharidin preparations. It is made by the destructive distillation of dry acetates. It used to be called pyroacetic spirit, and many years ago formed a general basis for medicated inhalations.

Ammonium persulphate, the ammonium salt of persulphuric acid which is found remaining in the acidulated water which has been used to produce hydrogen and oxygen from it by electrolysis. It has long been used in the laboratory as an oxidising agent in the determination of Mn in steel.

Carbon tetrachloride, a valuable non-inflammable volatile immiscible solvent of fats and oils. It is obtained from carbon bisulphide, and is preferred to this as a solvent, since it is said that workers among CS₂ are addicted to excesses of alcohol-drinking.

Ferric ammonium sulphate is one of those salts which when so prepared are more permanent. Thus ferric sulphate is very deliquescent, but when it is combined with K₂SO₄ or Am₂SO₄ it becomes a permanent salt. It is known as iron alum.

Fuchsin is the dye known as magenta, and the chloride, nitrate, or acetate of rosaniline. A test under certain conditions for aldehydes.

Hydroxylamine hydrochloride is the salt of hydroxylamine, one of the intermediate products obtained when nitrates are reduced by the zinc and copper couple to ammonia. It is introduced for determining the citral in oil of lemon, etc.

Hypophosphorous acid, recommended originally as a means of preserving ferrous salts, especially syrup of ferrous iodide. The late Mr. A. E. Robinson read a paper on this subject at one of the Conferences at Aberdeen, in which he showed its value. He discovered a trace of oxalic acid in a syrup, and came to the conclusion that it was there as an impurity in the HPH₂O₂ used for preservation.

Iodic acid of commerce, pure. The text-books tell how this is made, but there must be details missing, for to produce it by iodine and nitric acid, as stated, does not result in a great success. The potassium iodate is much more easily got in a state of purity.

Phenol disulphonic acid has been long in use as a test for nitrates in drinking-waters, and has been officially extended to the determination of the amount of nitrate present in bismuth carbonate. It is known as Griess's reagent.

Resorcin can be obtained by the destructive distillation of Brazil-wood extract and certain resins. It is usually made synthetically, beginning with benzene (C₆H₆).

Mr. Alcock proceeded to deal with the test solutions. Some of his points were that methyl orange as an indicator requires to be used very sparingly to obtain good results. Mayer's reagent is best used half the strength ordered in the B.P. Thresh's reagent should have been included. He commended the use of sodium sulphide for making sulphuretted-hydrogen water extemporaneously. There are now twelve standard solutions in place of six, and two indicators have been added. The other analytical features of the appendices were also discussed. Mr. W. Izon also dealt with the *Pharmacopœia from the Retailer's Point of View*. He pointed out that in some respects the work was retrograde in character, and there were also many inconsistencies. A discussion followed, and the readers of the papers received votes of thanks.

Leeds.—A meeting of the Council of the Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors of Great Britain, Ltd., was held on February 3. Mr. Huntrods in the chair. Messrs. Eskriett, Hutchinson, Fox, Bibby, Child, Farley, Clarkson, Crane, Patch, and Vio (Secretary) were also present. Mr. Eskriett reported on the Secretary's recent visits to Sheffield. The President intimated that a draft of the new Pharmacy Bill will be presented to the Council at its next meeting. He also referred to other Parliamentary work.

Liverpool.—A meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was held on February 10, the President (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.C.S.) in the chair. Mr. H. Straw was elected a member. The action taken by the Association at the last meeting in deferring the date for using the new Pharmacopœia in dispensing was referred to, and in general the step taken was approved of. The President then

read a paper entitled *Notes on the B.P.*, which was a careful statement of the principal changes in the new Pharmacopœia. He said that the use of cantharidin in galenicals will ensure greater uniformity in strength. The final volume of acetum scillæ is not given; too much value cannot be attached to the sp. gr. figure. The majority of the dilute acids contain 10 per cent. of real acid, but the uniformity is only apparent as regards the amount required for neutralising alkalies. As a weight of acid is taken in making the dilute acids, the finished product should have been by weight. It will be necessary to use the burette in making dilute sulphuric acid, owing to complications introduced into the directions for making. The whole tendency of the B.P. 1914 seems to be to discourage the manufacture of preparations by the pharmacist. The reduction of the alcoholic strength of tr. card. co. will make it easier to manufacture commercial dec. aloes co. conc. (1 in 4). The green extracts of belladonna and hyoscyamus will be much missed, and are sure to be still much in demand. The uniformity in strength and convenient form are strong points in favour of the new powdered extracts. The consistence of ext. ergot. liq. is more uniform, and the use of water as a solvent in place of spirit renders it unnecessary to give a process for removing fatty and resinous matters. In estimating hydrastine in ext. hydrastis, advantage is taken of the fact that hydrastine is soluble in ether, whereas berberine is insoluble. Comparatively large quantities of ether are required owing to the sparing solubility of berberine. The fineness of the ipecacuanha-powder used in making ext. ipecac. liq. is very great, but the drug is more easily exhausted. Ext. opii siccum is made by maceration with water, and, although warm or boiling water is not ordered, one is directed to "cool" the liquid. Mr. Jones marvelled at the fact that the assay-process remains as before, notwithstanding the criticism to which it has been subjected. Glycerin. acid. borici makes a clearer preparation when the crystals are employed as now ordered; this has been the practice of pharmacists in the past. Freshly powdered alum also makes a clearer glyc. aluminis. Hydrag. oleat. is now made practically as it was in the B.P. 1885, and the difficulty overcome in knowing what the prescriber intends by a percentage oleate. Liquid paraffin used for the purpose of finely dividing the oxide may have the opposite effect by protecting the particles from chemical action. The doses of the injections have been made uniform, and this has led to a reduction in strength of the cocaine and morphine injections. The use of oil by weight in lin. camph. is more convenient and accurate. The directions for making lin. pot. iodidi c. sap. are more satisfactory, as tending to produce a more uniform product. No directions are given as to finding the neutral point in making liq. ammon. acet. It is best to estimate the ammonium carbonate with sulphuric acid and neutralise with the exact amount of acetic acid previously assayed. The method of making liq. bismuthi is simplified, and a solution "beyond reproach" appears to result. The reaction in making liq. plumbi takes place in half an hour at the boiling-point, instead of the forty-eight hours required by the official process. Acetone used in place of acetic ether in liq. epispasticus is cheaper, but equally volatile. The use of glucose in place of sugar in mist. ferri co. retards oxidation. Gum acacia, introduced presumably to suspend the ferrous carbonate, is unnecessary if the myrrh is well emulsified. The amount of water for trituration should have been stated definitely. Syrup of glucose, having won universal favour, is practically the only excipient used in the B.P. A difficulty found in making Bland's pills is to remove all the glucose from the paper in which it is weighed, and the full quantity is needed to ensure the reaction taking place. The mass hardens quickly, but it softens readily in the hand and is very soluble. There is much less oxidation in making pil. phosphori by the new process, in which carbon bisulphide is employed. The new excipient for pil. hydrarg. subchlor. co. keeps the mass soft and soluble, but much more glucose syrup is required than is stated. The directions for the estimation of the carbonate in spt. ammon. arom. are much more satisfactory. There is room for considerable modification in the process for making syr. ferri iodidi. There is much difficulty in filtering the ferrous-iodide solution now that it contains glucose. A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Harold Wyatt criticised adversely the change in strength of the dilute acids. He welcomed the change in the preparation of ext. ergotæ liq. The crystalline substance digitoxin should have found a place in the Pharmacopœia, so that something of a definite nature could have represented the activity of digitalis. Sarsaparilla will doubtless continue to be used, and perhaps, as in the case of comfrey, someone will find in it a principle which will be exploited as possessing wonderful properties. Dr. Symes thought the use of carbon bisulphide in pil. phosphori unnecessarily disagreeable, when chloroform is as convenient and cheap enough.

London (East).—Mr. A. R. Keith presided at a meeting of the East London Pharmacists' Association at Limehouse on February 11, and reported on the last meetings of the London Pharmaceutical and the London County Executive Committees. On the motion of Mr. Evans, it was unanimously agreed to urge the County Executive Committee to get the discounting clause abolished. In a discussion initiated by Mr. Styles it transpired that several members have remnants of proprietary galenicals and drugs, and it was decided that Stepney and Poplar chemists should send lists of such goods to Messrs. Styles and Abelson. The East London retail price-list was submitted. During an impromptu discussion members who had discontinued the sale of small quantities of a proprietary pill declared themselves perfectly satisfied with the result. Earlier closing is working satisfactorily in Poplar, and Stepney pharmacists were urged to close their shops earlier.

London (S.E.).—A meeting of the South-East London Pharmacists' Association was held on February 10 at Lewisham, the President (Mr. J. Y. Fairweather) in the chair. Mr. J. Milner (Greenwich) opened a discussion on *Breaking Bulk, and some other Mistakes*. He said that it is time pharmacists ceased to break bulk. He showed by example of other districts that there is more profit to be made by retailing proprietary goods in original packages. It only requires a firm resolution on the part of the pharmacist to do away with the practice of breaking bulk. Another mistake, said Mr. Milner, is in not belonging to the Pharmaceutical Society. A resolution was afterwards carried to call a meeting of district officers to draft a scheme to submit to members for combating the evil of breaking bulk.

Medico-Legal Society.—A meeting of this Society was held at 11 Chandos Street, London, W., on February 16, Professor Harvey Littlejohn (Edinburgh) in the chair. Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, barrister-at-law, read a paper on the *Legal Incidence of the New British Pharmacopœia*. Mr. Gadd briefly reviewed the history of the production of the Pharmacopœia and the scope of its authority. He directed attention to the legal points involved in dispensing, particularly as regards the position of the pharmacist to whom is presented a prescription dated on or after January 1, 1915. He submitted that in some cases it is conceivable that by dispensing such a prescription in accordance with the 1914 Pharmacopœia the dispenser might lay himself open to an action for negligence for not exercising such skill and knowledge as would be presumed to be that of an ordinary and average practitioner of his profession. In extreme cases the negligence might be such as to incur criminal liability. In this connection he mentioned the possibility of danger through the increase in the strength of tincture of strophanthus. Referring to Whittle's statement ("Pharmacy, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics") that the change was necessary to meet the requirements of the International Agreement, Mr. Gadd said one may question that statement from the legal side, for Great Britain only signed that agreement with the reservation of the right of modification in detail. In regard to the statement in the preface of the new Pharmacopœia, by which the onus of dispensing excessive doses is placed on the pharmacist, he submitted that, while it is undoubtedly the duty of the pharmacist to satisfy himself as to the prescriber's intention, it is *ultra vires* of the General Medical Council to take cognisance of such duty. The effect of the alterations in the strength of tincture of nux vomica and tincture of opium on the Poison Schedules was discussed, and, in regard to the introduction of new chemicals which are said to be identical in composition with certain proprietary drugs of alien origin, it was pointed out that the introduction of these in the official work had no effect on patent or trade-mark rights. In conclusion, Mr. Gadd outlined the suggestions put forward by Mr. J. C. Umney when President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, for the constitution of an Imperial Pharmacopœia Commission, and expressed the hope that when Parliament is able to resume its legislative activity early attention will be devoted to this important subject. Sir William Collins, M.D., said he is of opinion that we require something far different from our present legislation in regard to poisons. He is far from satisfied with the protection afforded by the schedule, and thought future legislation in regard to potent drugs should be on the lines of the regulations proposed by the Opium Convention. The United States, China, and the Netherlands have decided to enforce the regulations of the Convention without delay, but the war has postponed matters in the belligerent countries. Professor Greenish said there is no doubt that a prescription dated on or after January 1, 1915, should be dispensed according to the new Pharmacopœia. Tincture of strophanthus is one of the few cases in which there has been a very great change, and he assured the meeting that it was not agreed to without very careful consideration and discussion, and

in his opinion it was rightly settled. He was not saying too much in stating that, while the General Medical Council had made every effort to harmonise with the International Agreement, changes that would give rise to trouble had as far as possible been avoided. Dr. W. H. Willecox did not anticipate any serious results from the increase in strength of tincture of strophanthus. His own experience was that the old tincture was rather a weak preparation. He agreed with Sir William Collins in regard to poison legislation. The Chairman, in conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Gadd, said that when a large dose is prescribed it ought to be initiated by the prescriber. He agreed with Mr. Gadd that the General Medical Council should be strengthened by the advice of legal experts and leading pharmacists in the compilation of the Pharmacopœia.

Middlesex.—A meeting of the County Pharmaceutical Association was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square on February 10, Mr. Herbert Skinner presiding in the regrettable absence, through illness, of Mr. John Humphrey (the President). Reports from the District Associations were given by the respective Secretaries. These were discussed, also the position of panopeptone on a prescription, and the Secretary was deputed to get the point settled. From a report it was felt that some cases of "necessitous dependants" were scarcely eligible for the dispensing arrangements made, and those on the various Local Committees were asked to scrutinise more carefully. It was pointed out also as a warning that benzene is now in the B.P., and when the article is asked for pharmacists should not supply petroleum spirit. [We question if the occurrence of a monograph on benzene in the B.P. brings the article within the purview of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts: it is not used as a drug or a food.—EDITOR C. & D.]

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At a meeting of the local Pharmacists' Association in the Temperance Institute on Wednesday, February 10, a lantern-lecture was given by Mr. E. Turnbull (Burroughs Wellcome & Co.) on *The Wellcome Materia Medica Farm*. Mr. H. Noble read a letter received from the Hon. Secretary of the North of England Branch of the British Medical Association, conveying an invitation to pharmacists to attend a lecture by Professor Jacobs, of Brussels, to be given in the College of Medicine on February 17.

Optical.—A meeting of the Manchester and North of England Optical Society was held at the Albion Hotel, Manchester, on February 3, Mr. J. C. Kidd, chemist and druggist, presiding. Mr. Albert Barnett, of the Liverpool Optical Society, delivered a lecture on *Presbyopia*. The lecturer, after observing that presbyopia is the only defect of vision that opticians have to deal with that is not dependent on faulty structure of the eye, said that historically it is the oldest known defect of the eye. He dealt with various aspects of the subject, quoting examples from his own experience.

Paisley.—Mr. W. Sim presided at a meeting of the local Pharmaceutical Association on February 11, when Mr. J. P. Gilnour gave an address entitled *Leaves from the Log of my Professional Life*, which was much enjoyed by those present.

Sheffield.—In his paper on *Coal and Coal-tar and their Relations to the Pharmacist*, read to the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society on February 10 (C. & D., February 13, p. 57), Mr. J. F. Simon, Ph.C., gave a general account of the production of the coal-tar derivatives used in medicine. The essayist dealt with the subject under the following heads: (1) Formation of coal; (2) its composition; (3) destructive distillation of coal; (4) coal-tar and its distillation-products; and (5) aromatic hydrocarbons, phenols, and their derivatives. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the author for his paper.

Warwickshire.—The annual meeting of the Warwickshire Pharmaceutical Association was held in Leamington on February 10, when Mr. C. Davis (Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Committee) gave a *resumé* of the year's work of that Committee, and reported that a checker had been appointed, a portion of whose salary the Pharmaceutical Committee had agreed to pay. It is hoped that a further proportion of the 1914 accounts will be paid in the next two weeks. The financial statement showed a bank balance of 9l. 18s. to the Association's credit. Mr. Metcalf opened a discussion as to the advisability of continuing the Association; Mr. Davis, Mr. Robinson, and others spoke, and Mr. E. White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) spoke as to the duties of the County Associations, giving reasons why they should be continued, and pointing out how useful these Associations had been in the past, and

thought they would be quite as useful in the future. He also spoke upon the doses, etc., of the new B.P. preparations. After this it was agreed that the Association be continued, in the hope that more members will be present at the meetings and thus assist the officers in carrying out their duties. Mr. Hutton was re-elected *President*, Mr. H. Lester *Vice-President*, Mr. Winfield *Treasurer*, and Mr. J. Price *Hon. Secretary*.

West Ham.—The annual dinner of the West Ham, East Ham, and Metropolitan Essex Association of Pharmacists was held at the London Tavern, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C., on February 11. Mr. Edward Miller (President) was in the chair, and he was supported on the right by Mr. E. White (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. Alderman J. R. Hurry, Mr. C. A. Clark (Clerk of the West Ham Insurance Committee), Mr. A. G. Gay, Dr. David Cannan, and Mr. Harold Mitchell. On the Chairman's left were Mr. W. J. Uglov Woolcock, Sir Richard Winfrey, Dr. Lauzun Brown, and Mr. J. H. Matthews. The speeches were presided over by Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. W. Potter, and Mr. H. Soper. Among the other members and friends present were Mr. A. Boyes (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), Mr. W. T. Butler (Camwal, Ltd.), Mr. F. J. Cakebread (Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.), Mr. S. H. Carr (Sangers), Mr. A. H. Cleland (Hon. Secretary), Mr. G. E. Cockman and Mr. A. E. Cuthbert (Ingram & Royle, Ltd.), Mr. W. R. Dodd and Mr. F. W. Gamble (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), Mr. Idris, Mr. T. E. Lescher, Mr. F. C. Orange (Fassett & Johnson, Ltd.), Mr. A. Parmacott (Erasmic Co.), Mr. A. Pearson and Mr. A. C. Wright (T. Kerfoot & Co.), Mr. W. A. Raley (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), Mr. C. Rundle, Mr. T. H. Seed, Mr. C. A. Sibley (Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co.), Mr. Herbert Skinner, and Mr. G. A. Tocher. Other wholesale houses represented were Edward Cook & Co. Ltd., Potter & Clarke, Ltd., and Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. After dinner and the loyal toast, Mr. Woolcock proposed the toast of "The House of Commons," to which Sir Richard Winfrey replied. He gave it as his opinion that the outlook of pharmacy is brighter now than it was when he entered the business in 1875, and he referred to events of the moment, especially as to the reasons for the rise in freight-rates. The one object of Parliament at present is to carry on the war to a successful conclusion. Mr. J. H. Matthews next proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. E. White replied. Between the speeches a collection was made in aid of the Benevolent Fund, which realised 11l. 2s. 6d. Other toasts were "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. W. Potter, and replied to by Dr. Cannan; "The West Ham Insurance Committee," proposed by Mr. J. Kirkpatrick, and replied to by Alderman J. R. Hurry; "The Association," proposed by Mr. C. A. Clark, and replied to by the President; and "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. H. Soper, and replied to by Mr. A. G. Gay. A programme of music and recitations occupied the intervals during the evening. The profits of the dinner are to be applied to the relief of refugee Belgians.

Women Pharmacists.—A meeting of the Association of Women Pharmacists was held on February 10 at Dr. Williams's Library, Gordon Square, London, W.C., Miss Buchanan in the chair. The subject for discussion was *The British Pharmacopœia, 1914*. Miss Buchanan said that the chief points in the 1914 edition are the omission of empirical formulae, the insertion of duplicate or alternative drugs, such as uirginia for squill, myrobalsans for galls, etc., and the omission of various drugs and preparations. The alterations in strength of some of the preparations are particularly noted, also the method of preparation, standardisation, dose, and material used. Specimens of some of the new drugs were passed round for inspection. The question of the sale of laudanum from the standpoint of the retail chemist was discussed at some length.

DISPENSING TESTED.—Mr. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C., public analyst for Birmingham, in his quarterly report, says that twelve prescriptions made out by panel doctors were taken by inspectors to chemists in the Birmingham area to be dispensed, and two samples were found not to have been properly compounded. The vendors were cautioned by the Insurance Committee. The directions on the bottles were correct with the prescriptions, but a salol-mixture was not labelled "Shake the bottle" as it ought to have been. One sample of potassium-iodide mixture contained only 56 grains of potassium iodide, instead of the required 80 grains, and a sample of magnesia mixture contained 124 grains of light carbonate of magnesia, instead of the 160 grains ordered. The amount of magnesium sulphate present was correct, and part of the deficiency of the light carbonate of magnesia might be due to the fact that the bottle held rather more than 8 oz.

Trade Report.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, E.C., February 18, 6.30 p.m.

BUSINESS has turned quiet this week with many items of produce marking time for the moment, there being a disposition in commercial circles to wait and see what effect, if any, the so-called "blockade" of British ports will have on markets. The bulk of price-changes is again upwards, and there is little or no ease in the situation regarding many of the fine chemicals. Higher prices have been paid for phenacetin, phenazone, benzoic acid and soda, aspirin, and salicylates. Mercurials are 4d. per lb. higher, and borax and boric acid were advanced by 30s. and 40s. respectively to-day. Morphine and codeine are unchanged, but makers cannot give prompt delivery. Caffeine is likely to be dearer. Among the Messina essences, lemon is quiet and easier, likewise bergamot oil on spot. Star-anise oil is dearer to come forward, and Japanese mint oil is firm; eucalyptus is easier. Castor oil is very scarce, and dearer. Cod-liver oil is nominally higher for Lofoten, with an obscure outlook. Celery-seed is cheaper. Persian galls very firm. Menthol has sold freely on c.i.f. terms, spot being unchanged. Opium is steady. Coriander, caraway, and fennugreek seeds are also steady. Canary is in good demand, and English mustard-seed is much dearer. Other changes include an advance in sodium silicate, sodium caustic, and cocaine.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Anise oil, star (c i.f.)	Acetic acid	Balsam	Arsenic
Aspirin	Autimony	Canada (N.Y.)	Buckthorn-
Borax and boric acid	Benzoates	Balsam tolu (N.Y.)	bark (N.Y.)
Cocaine	Calumba	Bergamot oil	Celery-seed
Cod-liver oil	Canary-seed	(spot)	Eucalyptus
Linseed oil	Castor oil	Lemon oil	Jalap (N.Y.)
Mace	Cconut oil	Tartaric acid	Opium (N.Y.)
Mercurials	Gingers		
Mercury	Glucose		
Mustard-seed	Hexamine		
Phenacetin	Hydrastis		
Phcnazone	(N.Y.)		
Potash	Lime-juice		
per mang.	Methyl		
Salicylates	salicylate		
Soda caustic	Nutmegs		
Soda silicate (brls.)	Turpentine		
	Vanillin		

Cablegrams

BERGEN, February 18.—The Lofoten cod-fishing prospects are favourable; the market for finest new non-congealing is firm at 105s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen, which is equivalent to about 112s. per barrel c.i.f. London.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Business in drugs is active. Opium is 25c. lower at \$8.25 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$1.55. Menthol is 25c. dearer at \$2.95, and short buchu-leaves are also higher at \$1.57. Belladonna-root has been advanced to \$1.25 per lb.

London Markets.

ACETIC ACID is firmer, owing to the difficulty of effecting shipment and the high freights. For 80-per-cent, commercial in casks 32l. to 33l. is quoted, and glacial (B.P.) in carboys is 45l. per ton ex wharf London.

ACETONE to conform with the latest Government specification is quoted at 100s. to 105s. per cwt. c.i.f. London in returnable drums.

AMIDOPYRIN is quoted at from 26s. to 27s. per lb.

ANISE OIL (STAR).—Sellers of "Red Ship" brand quote 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 8d. per lb. c.i.f., being 2d. dearer, and on the spot 4s. will buy.

ANISEED is quoted 35s. to 40s. per cwt., but there is very little inquiry experienced.

ASPIRIN (ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID).—The registered trademarks for aspirin have been avoided by the Board of Trade (see p. 50). The acid is offered at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. There has been a brisk demand for spot parcels for export; several consignments are on the way from Switzerland.

BENZOATES are firmer, the value of benzoic acid ex toluol being fully 4s. 6d. to 5s., and soda benzoate about 4s. 6d. per lb.

BERGAMOT OIL.—Arrival prices show no change, but on spot they are a trifle weaker at from 12s. to 2s. 6d.

BORAX has been advanced by 30s. and boric acid by 40s. per ton, current prices being: *Borax*, crystals 20s. and powdered 21s.; *boric acid*, crystals 32s. and powdered 34s.

CAFFEINE.—Makers are extremely busy, and the list quotations are nominal; it is expected that a substantial advance in prices will have to be made, owing to the exceptional home and American demand.

CALUMBA.—There is little of good quality on offer, the value of good natural sorts being 27s. 6d. to 30s., fair natural sorts 20s. to 22s. 6d., and dusty sorts 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Japanese is steady, with further sales of 2½-lb. slabs at 1s. 4½d. c.i.f., and 1-oz. and ½-oz. tablets at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. The spot value of slabs is 1s. 8d.

The exports from Japan during November 1914 were 350,595 kin, valued at 325,881 yen. For the eleven months ended November 30 the exports and destinations were:

	1912	1913	1914
British India ...	537,093	804,555	890,044
Great Britain ...	655,076	138,217	358,318
France ...	500,211	57,036	235,719
Germany ...	469,283	416,734	289,807
United States ...	368,575	464,368	690,343
Australia ...	70,610	102,271	99,083
Other countries ...	150,258	226,452	295,164

Kin ...	2,751,106	2,209,633	2,768,478
Yen ...	2,537,676	2,003,456	2,502,612

CANARY-SEED has been in good demand, with sales of fair at 92s. 6d. and good at 95s. per quarter, but sellers now ask 95s. and 97s. 6d. respectively. Spanish is quiet at 100s. to 110s. for good to fine bold.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 33s. per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CASTOR OIL.—There is a great scarcity of oil for prompt delivery, and Hull make appears to be the only kind available, second-hand holders asking 50s. for medicinal in barrels. Hull makers quote first pressing for May-August delivery at 32l. 10s. per ton in barrels, no prompt being available.

CELERY-SEED is offered at 65s. per cwt., being cheaper. The embargo on shipments from France is still effectual, but shipments are allowed under licence.

CHALK (PRECIPITATED) of finest and whitest quality is offered at 12l. in 5-cwt., 12l. 10s. in 2-cwt., and 13l. in 1-cwt. casks per ton net, free ex wharf London, or c.i.f. U.K. ports for not less than 10 cwt.

CHAMOMILES.—Belgian are offered at about 150s. for fair white.

CINCHONA.—The amount to be tendered for at Amsterdam on Wednesday, February 24, will be 12,259 packages, weighing 1,025,858 kilos., manufacturing bark, and containing the equivalent of 62,812 kilos. The average quinine-content is 6.13 per cent. At the auction on the following day 658 bales and 418 cases Java pharmaceutical bark will be offered, weighing 61,159 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 1,901 kilos. quinine. The quantity consists of 52,344 kilos. Succirubra, 4,500 kilos. Robusta, and 4,315 kilos. hybrid, of which 36,733 kilos. is root bark.

COCA-LEAVES.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 25 will consist of 2,473 packages, weighing 132,105 kilos., the total equivalent of alkaloids being 2,012 kilos. The average percentage is 1.53.

COCAINE is dearer, many of the second-hand lots having been cleared off the market. For best brands of hydrochloride a limited quantity can be bought at 9s. 6d. per oz., usual terms.

COD-LIVER OIL continues a rising market in Norway, one reason being that there is a strong demand for technical and industrial purposes in Germany on account of general

scarcity of fats and oils. As represented in London, there is an indefiniteness about prices, which have a wide fluctuation at from 110s. to 115s. c.i.f. London, *plus* war-risk insurance and subject to confirmation. For genuine Lofoten 1914 oil 107s. c.i.f. London is quoted.

Our Bergen correspondent, writing on February 8, states that the output of the new fishing is still without importance, but the prospects are considered favourable. Owing to the strong demand for oil for industrial purposes, prices for prime non-congealing quality have risen considerably, and have lately brought 105s. per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. (See cable for latest quotation.)

CODEINE remains unchanged, at from 22s. to 23s. per oz. for the pure crystals, but makers are unable to give prompt delivery.

COPPER SULPHATE remains firm at 27l. for the usual Liverpool brands, prompt and forward.

CORIANDER-SEED sells steadily at 12s. 6d. to 13s. per cwt, according to quantity.

CUMIN-SEED.—The market is still bare of stock. Malta for shipment is quoted 70s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

EPSOM SALTS.—As already intimated, English makers' prices are withdrawn owing to shortage of raw material, and they are only able to supply ex contract.

EUCALYPTUS OIL is offering at rather easier prices, there being a good spot stock.

FENNEL-SEED.—Somewhat scarce, with bag-lots selling at 27s. 6d. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED is steady, at 10s. to 10s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco.

FORMALDEHYDE is being offered at 52s. on the spot; supplies are becoming smaller again.

GALLS.—In the absence of arrivals, Persian blue are very firm, with spot sales at 80s. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Good dry root on spot is selling at from 29s. to 30s.

GINGER.—Cochin is dearer, with sales of good at from 25s. to 25s. 6d. spot. Practically all gingers have risen in value since the war. In Liverpool 25 tons Sierra Leone have been sold at 19s. 6d. to 20s. ex store.

GLYCERIN.—A London dealer's report states the market is quickly firm. A large proportion of the U.K. production is now properly required for the manufacture of cordite, and the distilling capacity of British works is believed to be fully employed; for all distilled qualities good and relatively high prices are being paid. Crude glycerin, however, is more or less neglected, this being to a great extent due to the difficulties in obtaining permits for export to neutral European countries. The restrictions in many cases seriously interfere with business; as a consequence the value of glycerin at present materially differs in various countries, according to excess of production over consumption or *vice versa*. The official price for home consumption for double-distilled chemically pure s.g. 1.260 in cases is 104s. per cwt. and 100s. per cwt. in drums for not less than five tons on contract. Second-hands offer at slightly below these figures.

GUAIACOL CARB.—Small supplies are now coming along, and are available at 8s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE is scarce and firmer, at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. spot.

HONEY.—Fair arrivals of Californian have taken place in Liverpool and London; on the spot set white is offered at 40s.

LEMON OIL.—No alteration is reported, and the market is quiet at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f., the spot price being from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb. The *Salerno* has arrived with about 735 packages of lemon oil from Sicily, and the *Prince Charles de Belgique* with 127 packages essences from Sicily.

LIME-JUICE.—Practically nothing is offered under 2s. 9d. per gal. for good West Indian raw. Prices of one of the proprietary brands have been advanced, owing to the increased cost of bottles.

LINSEED is firm at 56s. to 60s. per quarter for fair to fine quality.

MENTHOL remains firm, with a fair business to arrive, including Kobayashi for February-March, March-April, and April-May shipment, at 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f.; also Kobayashi-Suzuki for February-March in combination with oil at 12s. 6d. c.i.f.; also Suzuki afloat at 10s. 6d. c.i.f. The spot price is 11s. 6d. for Kobayashi-Suzuki.

The exports from Japan during November amounted to 4,978 kin (October 7,901 kin), valued at 27,633 yen. For the eleven months ended November 30 the figures are as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	117,067	200,328	247,022
Yen	1,363,234	2,625,547	1,708,558

The destinations were as follows:

	1912	1913	1914
	Kin	Kin	Kin
British India ...	7,212	9,068	12,144
Great Britain ...	34,926	56,304	39,980
France	10,039	27,469	17,829
Germany	42,561	65,765	82,600
U.S.A.	20,452	34,354	82,521
Other countries ...	1,877	7,268	11,948

Kin	117,067	200,328	247,022
Yen	1,363,234	2,625,547	1,708,558

MERCURIALS.—As a result of the advance in quicksilver, the makers of mercurials have advanced their prices by 4d. per lb., the list price being as follows: Hyd. ammon. B.P. 4s. 10d., hyd. oxid. rub. B.P. 4s. 10d., hyd. oxid. flav. 4s. 11d., hyd. perchlor. B.P. 4s. 1d., hyd. persulph. 4s. 2d., hyd. subchlor. (calomel) 4s. 7d., hyd. sulph. nig. 4s. 2d. per lb. net cash, without engagement. Assorted lots of 1 cwt. are 1d. per lb. less. Only limited quantities are offered at these prices.

MERCURY is again dearer, with no first-hands available at the moment. The nearest value is about 12l. 15s. per bottle.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Business has been done at 3s. 6d. per lb., but some ask 4s.

MILK-SUGAR.—Sellers of best Dutch make quote 72s. 6d. to 75s. spot. About 150 cases Dutch have arrived.

MINT OIL.—Sellers of Japanese dementholised quote 3s. per lb. c.i.f., and spot 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

MORPHINE.—Although makers' quotations are unchanged at from 13s. to 13s. 3d. per oz. for hydrochloride, there is great difficulty in effecting delivery.

MUSTARD-SEED.—English yellow has risen in price considerably, owing to scarcity and a good demand from America. Sales have been made at 30s. up to 34s. per cwt.

OLIVE OIL.—Guaranteed pure genuine French Provence (1915 season) is quoted at from 6s. 1d. to 6s. 6d. in casks for "finest sublime," 5s. 11d. to 6s. 4d. for "extra surfine," 5s. 9d. to 6s. 2d. for "surfine," 5s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. for "druggists' quality (B.P.), and 4s. 9d. to 5s. 2d. for "druggists' quality, per gal. net, c.i.f. principal U.K. ports.

OPIMUM is steady, but not much business is passing. The spot quotation for Turkey druggists' is from 26s. to 26s. 6d. for the usual 11-per-cent., and in soft-shipping qualities some sales have been made at 30s. per lb. Persian opium is offered at from 17s. to 23s. on the spot, according to test. Shipments of Turkey opium are now being made from New York; already 40 cases have arrived, and a further supply is expected.

The Turkish Government has published a list of articles the exportation of which from Turkey is prohibited; also a list of articles which may only be exported from Turkey in case evidence can be furnished that an equivalent quantity of such has been imported, or actual cash to the same value. In the first list olive oil, honey, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, soap, crude and refined spirit, petroleum, benzine, lubricating oils, and saltpetre are mentioned. Opium and fatty oils are mentioned in the second list.

PARAFFIN.—Liquid B.P. is expected to be offered at lower prices, as the result of British makers' enterprise.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—The spot price of good brands of American tin oil is still about 7s. per lb., and business has been done at this figure. There is great delay in obtaining shipments.

PETROLEUM-JELLY.—Yellowish-white B.P. is quoted 45s., white B.P. 54s., yellow B.P. 19s. to 21s., and brown 16s. to 17s. 6d., also white 35s. to 45s. per cwt.

PHENACETIN is very firm, with higher prices asked in several directions, from 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. being current spot values, which are being paid; some holders ask even more.

PHENAZONE.—At the moment there is a spot scarcity, but to come forward 11s. per lb. is quoted as being the price at which business can be done, as sufficient supplies will be available. Actual spot holders ask a little more than the above.

PLATINUM.—Prior to the outbreak of war Continental buyers practically monopolised the platinum-market, and British buyers were obliged to obtain their supplies through intermediaries. Now, however, Continental purchasers are unable to fulfil their contracts with the producers, who, in the absence of a market, have had to pledge their platinum with Government and other banks at a high rate of interest. About 35,000 oz. (troy) of platinum are lying at banks in Ekaterinburg, and producers are anxious to find a market elsewhere. The export of platinum from Russia is allowed only by special permission of the Minister of Trade and

merce, but probably British dealers would not find this insuperable obstacle. In these circumstances the present would appear to afford a favourable opportunity for British buyers to secure a firm footing in the platinum-market, and operations should be facilitated by the present rate of change.

POTASH CARBONATE continues scarce, and likely to go higher; for 80 to 85 per cent. 45*l.* per ton is quoted.

POTASH CHLORATE remains extremely scarce, the nominal value being 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*

POTASH IODIDE.—The exports from Japan during November amounted to 7,495 kin, valued at 63,006 yen. During eleven months ended November 30 the exports were:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	55,028	44,876	75,191
Yen	262,066	263,725	503,268

Of Crude Iodine, the exports in November were 756 kin, valued at 5,050 yen. During the eleven months they were:

	1912	1913	1914
Kin	14,757	16,460	12,536
Yen	75,682	103,959	76,590

POTASH METABISULPHITE.—From 75*s.* to 80*s.* per cwt. is quoted, being rather better.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—The spot price is now 120*s.* per cwt., being 5*s.* higher than last week's quotation. Practically all the small lots which existed at the various ports have been exhausted.

POTASH PRUSSATE is obtainable at 1*s.* 1*d.* and Soda at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

QUININE.—New Continental make is selling at 1*s.* 2*d.* oz., with a fair export demand.

ESORCIN is quoted at from 5*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* per lb.

SAFFRON.—Although the quotation for finest Valencia remains very firm at 44*s.* per lb. net, the market tendency is still a rising one. February is usually a crucial month for the Spanish saffron trade, as it is then possible to judge at the actual outturn has been, and on this occasion it has been ascertained that a definite shortage does exist.

SALICYLATES.—The few holders of odd parcels are making the most of their opportunity by asking 9*s.* to 9*s.* 6*d.* for small crystals of good European make, and powdered 6*d.* to 8*s.* 9*d.* per lb. It is anticipated that a better supply will be available from France in about a couple of months. Price of salicylic-acid crystals of good European make vary from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*; American make is obtainable at slightly less. There is a very brisk demand.

ALCOL is likely to be dearer, only spot supplies being available at the moment; 6*s.* 6*d.* is current value.

SANDALWOOD OIL.—The usual series of Mysore sandalwood oil will commence on March 1, but it is anticipated that half the usual quantity will be offered.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quoted on spot at 8½*d.* per lb.

SENEGA.—Further business has been done on the spot at 9*d.* per lb. net, which figure has also been refused, 10*d.* being wanted.

SODA CAUSTIC.—Makers' prices have been advanced by 1 to 20*s.* per ton. For the home trade, 70 to 72 per cent. quoted 9*l.* 15*s.* to 10*l.* per ton, and 60 to 62 per cent. 10*s.* to 9*l.* per ton in 5 to 7 cwt. drums f.o.r. at works. Export prices are: 77-per-cent. 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 70-per-cent. 9*l.* 5*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*, 70 to 72 per cent. 8*l.* 10*s.* to 15*s.*, and 60 to 62 per cent. 7*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 15*s.* per ton f.o.b. The London prices are: 70-per-cent. 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and 60-per-cent. 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* For export to neutral countries lower prices than the above can be obtained.

SODA HYPOSULPHITE is quoted at 10*l.* per ton in barrels charl London, and the usual premium for kegs.

SODA SILICATE.—The price in casks for both home and export has been advanced by 5*s.* per ton, owing to the scarcity of barrels and the consequently increased cost of the same. The price packed in loaned iron drums remains unchanged.

TRIPHENOL is offered at from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per lb.

ARTAR EMETIC is quoted at from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

ARTARIC ACID.—On the easier side, at from 1*s.* 5½*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

CAURPENE HYDRATE is offered in small lots at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

CHLORHYMOL.—The price of German make, imported *via* U.S.A., is about 24*s.* to 24*s.* 6*d.*, but the new British make is obtainable at less than this figure.

CAURPENTINE has been an active market, American on closing to-day (Thursday evening) at 42*s.* 6*d.*

CAURILLA.—The large quantity of about a thousand tins is offered at auction shortly, when easier prices may be expected.

VANILLIN is tending dearer owing to scarcity, with nothing now obtainable below 24*s.* per lb.

VERMILION.—The makers' quotation is now 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Further business has been done in March-April at 47*s.* and April-May at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. c.i.f.

Heavy Chemicals.

February 17.

There was a fair attendance on to-day's Exchange; and, speaking generally, the tone forward was decidedly good, and producers were holding out for full prices. In sulphate of copper it was announced that the Government had decided to consider applications for licences for shipment at once; and this, coupled with increased hardening on the metal, has caused full asking prices. General quotations are 27*l.* 10*s.* to 27*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton delivered Manchester. White powdered arsenic is 20*s.* per ton lower at 18*l.* 10*s.* to 19*l.* 10*s.* per ton Manchester. Permanganate of potash is dearer at 120*s.* per cwt. Caustic and carbonate of potash are scarce, and prices variable. Cream of tartar unchanged. Tartaric acid quoted 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; citric acid, 2*s.* 5½*d.* to 2*s.* 6½*d.* per lb. Acetate of lead is 36*l.* per ton. Chlorate of potash is higher at 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.; soda easier at 8*d.*; yellow prussiate of potash 1*d.* per lb. higher at 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.*, and soda 6*d.* to 7*d.* Green copperas has favoured buyers. Flowers of sulphur are higher at 10*l.* 10*s.* to 11*l.*; roll, 10*l.*; rock, 8*l.* 15*s.*, in bags on rails. Coal-tar products steady. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* per ton on rails Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

The following notes chiefly refer to the Hamburg and Berlin markets under date of January 23 to February 6:

ALCOHOL.—The "Spirit Centrale" has advanced the "abschlagspreis" price from m.54 to m.58, the selling-price for prime spirit from m.74 to m.79, and for denatured spirit, including industrial spirit, by about m.4 per hect. The increase has been made in order to meet the expenses which have arisen by the distillers being obliged to be dependent for the most part on sugar for manufacturing.

AMMONIA (LIQUOR) has advanced by 15 to 20 per cent., following on an active demand.

BALSAM PERU has advanced considerably, owing to the active demand for wound-dressing. Natural is quoted m.25 per kilo.

BORAX AND BORIC ACID.—Prices have advanced considerably owing to the large demand, and new orders cannot be accepted as old contracts have not been fulfilled. Very limited quantities are obtainable for prompt delivery, and these at much higher prices.

CEVADILLA-SEED has been reduced to m.150 per 100 kilos., owing to arrivals.

LYCOPodium.—Quiet but firm, cases offering at m.650 and bags at m.640 per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL.—In retail demand only at m.29.50 per kilo., without finding buyers.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—Cassia is unaltered, at m.10 per kilo. for 80 to 85 per cent. e.a., and m.9 for 75 to 80 per cent. Eucalyptus is quoted m.4.20 per kilo., being unchanged, and Japanese Mint oil is m.13. Lemon is m.9.75; Bergamot, 35 to 37 per cent. esters, m.26.25; sweet Orange m.14.50, bitter m.14.75. Business dull in Messina essences. Paraguayan Petitgrain unchanged at m.26 per kilo.

SHELLAC is lower, owing to the offering of fairly large quantities, TN Orange of usual quality being quoted m.185 per 100 kilos.

SODIUM SALTS (ANTICHLORS).—Makers have been obliged to reduce their production, and prices have advanced by 10 per cent.

SPIRIT PREPS.—The advance in the price of spirit on January 16 has brought about a rise in Ethylic ether by m.8.50 per 100 kilos., and Collodion by m.10.

TURPENTINE.—The Minister of War has given free, on behalf of consumers, a third part of all existing stocks of American and French turpentine oil. Of newly imported parcels from foreign countries a third part can also be admitted into free trade. Strict economy is advised. The Minister of War declares that the advance in prices is only due to inland speculation, and not to difficulties of import. The average price during the war is from m.1,000 to m.1,050 per ton.

WHITE LEAD.—The German Cartel has raised the price of dry white lead by m.2 per 100 kilos. on account of the repeated advance in crude.

NAVAL PRIZES.—On February 23, Leete, Son & Co., produce-brokers, Liverpool, will sell by auction 420 bags East African gum arabic, 381 bags East African beeswax, and 30 packages senna-leaves, "ex Clan Grant" ex store Liverpool. Other naval prizes sold recently in Liverpool include 50,000 lb. Peruvian rubber and large quantities of palm oil and palm-kernels.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

- Communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with.
- Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.
- Correspondents are requested to write each query on a separate piece of paper. Every endeavour is made to reply to queries without delay, but insertion of the replies in "the next issue" cannot be guaranteed, nor, as a rule, can they be sent by post.
- Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed, even when the writers use a "nom de plume."
- Complete and systematic indexes of the "C. & D." are presented with the last issues in June and December each year. Every subject dealt with week by week is included, and correspondents are advised to refer to these and the "C. & D. Diary" before asking the Editor for information, so as to save time.

Chemists, "Patents," and Profits.

SIR.—"Forty Years' Subscriber" was well answered by your correspondents of last week, whose letters forestall this one. But there is one important point which they omit to mention. Even if we could get a larger direct profit by spending time and eloquence in pushing other people's specialities instead of our own it would, as a rule, be bad policy to do so. When Charles II. visited Westminster School he was shown round by the Headmaster, who apologised for keeping his cap on: "If my boys knew there was a greater man in the kingdom than myself," he explained, "I should never manage them." We need not take quite that attitude, but we should not subordinate either our interest or our reputation to that of any brother pharmacist; in other words, though we must sell anything good for which there is an existing demand, we should not make ourselves another man's mouthpiece or dance to his fiddling. And, above all, we should never commit ourselves to the uncritical recommendation of secret remedies. The composition of our own proprietaries we know, and these therefore we can recommend without abandoning our claim to have some tincture of science. We ought not, in short, to make ourselves in any degree responsible for any preparations but our own. This does not mean that we may not recommend one patent more than another if asked to do so, but it should always be done with reservation, on the ground of common, and not of special, knowledge. If we desire to occupy a professional position we must accept the professional standpoint, which is that of special knowledge.

Yours truly,

CHEMISTUS. (7/17.)

SIR,—We thank your correspondents for their fair and open criticism of our letter in your issue of February 6, and, replying individually upon the points raised, we would say:

Firstly, to "Twenty-year Man," that we are not offering a substitute for a well-advertised article, in that our preparation attacks the complaint in a different way (which we maintain is the only correct way) to practically all the so-called cures on the market.

"Midland Nyalist" is right in suggesting that our remedy is for a complaint "not usually mentioned in polite society," and therefore his remarks coincide to a great extent with our views; we are in a position to give the chemist ample proof of the genuineness of our preparation, but the difficulty still remains, speaking generally, to get him even to exhibit a card on his counter.

We do not imagine, as Mr. H. G. Rowbotham suggests, that the introduction of a new remedy on the market is easy, nor do we see that chemists need be inundated to the extent your correspondent seems to think, seeing that care and discrimination would be exercised in taking up fresh articles in this way; and further, as we contend that our preparation is a much-needed remedy for a very prevalent complaint, he would not, in this instance, be left with unsaleable stock. We quite agree that the co-operation of the trade might not be sufficient to create a large business, and it is our intention to advertise to some extent in the

Press; but we still hold that thousands of pounds could be spent with the chemists themselves, rather than with advertising agents, etc., if they would work with the manufacturer in the way we suggest. Of course, the public should not be "pestered," but if the article were displayed on the counter, accompanied by a good explanatory show-card, a word or two is all that is needed by the seller to interest his customer in it; also the enclosing of a small booklet in parcels is far more likely to induce perusal (and would carry much greater conviction) than an advertisement in a magazine or newspaper. And surely, in recommending a really genuine remedy, the chemist will create confidence and good feeling among those who come to his shop, which would help him to do further business in other lines.

Yours truly,

FORTY YEARS' SUBSCRIBER. (8/26.)

SIR.—Your subscriber of forty years' standing shows a tendency to view proprietary-medicine selling from the standpoint prevalent at the time of his first appearance on your postal list. At that time of day the manufacturer of a new speciality was commonly quite content to believe that his only way to retail distribution was to advertise and create a demand, leaving the public to force the goods upon the trade. Modern scientific salesmanship follows paths of less resistance.

It often happens that a would-be patent-medicine magnate, convinced that a certain formula has a fortune in it, will come for professional advice on his selling problems, with some other very queer notions. He will feel convinced, for one thing, that he has only to offer chemists sufficient profit in order to get them to stock and push the goods. Your correspondent appears to think that there ought to be a good deal in this idea. But the assumption is negated by two facts:

(1) Chemists have quite enough stock to carry as it is, without needlessly adding to their locked-up capital.

(2) No profit which can be offered, to leave any reward for the energy and selling-expenditure of the manufacturer, can be as large as the profit which the retailer could obtain by putting up a speciality of his own.

The pleasure of handling goods from a well-known firm will not however long it may have been a subscriber to the most eminent of trade journals—be allowed by the frugal pharmacist to lure him from the paths of stern profit. Nor will this name sell the goods to the public, though the wrapping and showcards may do the trick, if the chemist is obliging enough to display the goods and cards. Sometimes he most astonishingly will. I fancy I know the remedy mentioned by "Midland Nyalist" (259/51) at the end of his letter, and am bound to say that I am always amazed at the docility of chemists who display it for sale, when they could just as easily (if they choose) put up a medicine for the same purpose themselves and pot the entire profit. It is true that this particular article is manufactured by a most respectable firm, well and favourably known to the trade, and that the discounts allowed are generous. But the maker is not known to the public, and the goods are, as a fact, not labelled with the well-known name of the maker at all, so that this cannot have any influence in selling the goods.

Experience of the trade in proprietary articles sold through chemists—a trade by no means limited to patent medicines—shows that there is no permanent good to be done except by advertising; but that advertising to the public before the goods are in the shops is not an economical way to secure trade distribution. The place to advertise, in order to get the goods into the shops, is in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST; but the kind of advertisement, and the business policy necessary to secure this end, must be rightly devised. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be made to do the needful, but it must be used in the right way. When the goods are on the chemists' shelves public advertising is by far the most efficient and economical way to get them off again, and, as a corollary, to obtain repeat orders from the chemists, through their wholesale houses or otherwise. Mr. H. G. Rowbotham says quite truly that no patent medicine can live by new customers alone. But I think he has only found a half-truth when he says that repeated purchases by the public depend upon fresh selling efforts. From many years' experience in advertising and selling, I believe that no advertised product which is consumed can live except on repeated purchases. (One must distinguish between pianos and watches, lasting a lifetime, and soap or face-powder, which are quickly used up.) It is no doubt true that continuous advertising helps repeat purchases; but this is an extra and gratuitous advantage reaped by advertisers. Continuous advertising is especially needed in the case of medicinal products, because the advertiser needs new customers all the while. It is in the nature of his product to destroy its own market, for the time being.

curing the buyer. No patent medicine will make a bit unless it has a formula which can be relied upon to cure the majority of cases. But medicine-advertisers live on the facts (1) that the first bottle or box does not always complete the cure, but *does* inspire the buyer with a well-founded belief that if he goes on taking the medicine he will be better; (2) that the trouble—usually slight to moderate—may recur, and is liable to recur, because the patent-medicine taker is obviously treating symptoms, not operating on sound therapeutic lines for a radical cure; and that if he derived benefit from a given preparation he, he will fly to it again when the ache comes back. Continued advertising reminds him of the article; but its selling-value is the creation of ever-new customers who will become repeated buyers. A medicine which sells only by package, and disappoints all the buyers, cannot live. Thus much for the philosophy of medicine-advertising; the same principles apply to other advertising. To be efficient and economical, advertising must be directed by someone who understands the science of advertising. To know how to make a good pill or potion is no equipment for selling it. If I wanted a pill made I should go to a chemist. If a chemist wants a pill sold, he should come to you don't mind my saying so) to me or to some other qualified man.

To revert to the question of the pushing and showing of other people's proprietaries by chemists, I would suggest: That a chemist is a duffer if he shows or pushes other people's goods which are not advertised: he had far better serve the effort for his own goods. The fact that, however useful an article is advertised, chemists do not put it on the counter or show it in the window, except when there is a special effort on, is easily explained. Advertised goods sell themselves. The people come in and ask for them. The counter-space and window are therefore reserved by the forethoughtful son of Galen for those goods which are not asked for, but which may occasionally sell themselves. These people are reminded of a need when they see the goods which supply it. The maker of goods which are not advertised expects too much when he wonders why the chemist won't push them for 33 per cent. The maker of goods which are advertised does not need to have the goods shown if he does his advertising in the way I should recommend to him; and, moreover, he *can* get a show temporarily, often, by a little extra advertising. Here, again, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can help him, if he uses it judiciously. (Few do.) Pray excuse this garrulity, and leave me to be

Your sincere admirer,

THOMAS RUSSELL,

President of the Incorporated Society of
Advisement Consultants,
Gun House, Surrey Street, W.C.

S.—It may be well to anticipate a plea, which is sure to be put in by someone, to the effect that non-advertised goods need not entail an addition to the chemist's stock investment, because he can have them on sale or return. Sometimes he will take things "on sale" and show them on the off-chance of moving them, especially if he is offered a bonus in addition to his discount—one packet free in six, or something of that sort. But presently, finding that they don't sell or else kill a sale of something else which he has had to pay for, he shoves them under the counter. I never knew the sale-or-return plan to do any appreciable good to a manufacturer, and doubt whether it ever does anything but harm to a retailer.

Stock-mixtures.

R.—"Xrayser II." challenges, in your issue of February 13, the position of those who oppose "stock mixtures." He states that pharmacists are a curious class of men, which last statement I fully subscribe—including himself. He follows the effect of the stock mixture to its legitimate conclusion and approves, he is certainly a curious pharmacist. Putting aside the degrading effect of stocking mixtures of doubtful keeping qualities, and still more doubtful accuracy in dosage when they contain suspended drugs, it seems evident that while this may suit those businesses where a large amount of National Health Insurance dispensing is done, even in these it will result in the creation of a special class of business which will specialise in this work. Moreover, since it is obvious that a superfluous pharmacist will cover a great deal of work, the qualified man will be less and less required; also, since it could result in a large number of the better-class businesses dropping out, because the amount they usually could neither pay them to keep stock mixtures nor their reputation allow of doing so, hence the result would be a more or less sharp distinction, which I for one should deplore as a total breakdown of the hopes held

out that the possession of the dispensing work for the nation would result in the uplifting of our craft. I regret to say there are many signs that the present position in many areas is becoming an impossible one, from shortage of payment and assistants. All who have taken any lead in local arrangements must have seen the desirability of a full panel of pharmacists of all grades, to obviate invidious distinctions and possible disunion, trusting that with care a means will be found to strengthen affairs. But the way to attain that is not, in my opinion, by using stock mixtures at half-fees in large quantities; it is rather the way which will permit the pharmacist who does a comparatively small amount of Insurance dispensing to do it conscientiously and afford him fair remuneration for his work, and so keep him on the panel for the sake of the convenience he offers, and also perhaps for the prestige he gives the work. The note in question might possibly appeal to those who desire "to collar the lot," but whether it is judicious or not I must leave to your readers. RADICUM. (E10/51.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For interchange of opinion among "C. & D." readers, and brief notes on business and practical topics, especially new ideas.

From British East Africa.

"I have now two *C. & D. Diaries*, which are quite up to your usual point of perfection, and I can safely say they will both be used—one on shop-desk, and the other in office. We prefer it to any of the other diaries we receive." (6/25.)

Our Winter Issue.

Rip Van Winkle (E17/2) writes: "Per the 'Globe' delivery I have received THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Winter Issue. I am now thoroughly aroused from my slumber, in which I had evidently dreamed that the chief nations of the world were engaged in the most stupendous struggle ever recorded in history. Yet it can be but a dream, for under such conditions only the most superhuman efforts, collective skill, and wisdom, with marvellous resources, could have produced such an attractive issue of an ever-welcome *C. & D.*, not one whit behind its noble predecessors—if anything, and under all the circumstances, a more brilliant and unsurpassed effort!"

Jay Macksims

(as he writes them).

The Last Word, as Usual.

1. Surcharging will *not* bring back more than 1 per cent. of your losses in any past year.
2. It is a useful stimulus to doctors, like a mustard-leaf or Roosevelt's big stick.
3. You *can't* seeo Lloyd George: he has a bigger job on hand.
4. You *won't* get any more money, nor is it needed.
5. Careful prescribing *will* square a lot of districts.
6. But even too many *6d.* mixtures, or too oft repeated, *will* continue to cause heavy discounting.
7. Therefore you *must* be empowered to limit the supply of drugs in trifling cases, just as the clubs limit the Benefit.

Legal Queries.

The majority of difficulties in regard to trade law are explained in the legal section of "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1915, beginning on page 405.

Favors (9/58).—Powdered hellebore is not a scheduled poison, nor do we consider that a mixture of it with vaseline is either.

Simon (9/34) asks: Is there any Act of Parliament which compels a ground landlord to grant a lessee a renewal of his lease? [A landlord cannot be compelled to grant a renewal of a lease unless he has agreed to do so.] A trader converted his business into a limited company, who took over all his debts. The company ordered goods from a wholesale firm, and a dispute arose about the goods. The firm sued the trader personally, and he sent a written defence to the Court. Judgment was given for the firm, and they levied execution against the trader. Has the trader any remedy against the firm? [The trader should have attended at the court personally, and his neglect has probably debarred him from all remedy against the firm. If, however, he can satisfy the Court that his absence was unavoidable, a new trial might be ordered.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas of them. When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for and how.

We do not as a rule repeat information which has been given in this section during the past twelve months, but give the reference to the issues in which the information may be found. If querists cannot refer to these they may obtain the numbers from the "C. & D." Office at the published price, usually 6d.

Oils (255/40).—The solubility of most essential oils in water is, roughly, 1 in 500, and it is not much more in glycerin and water. You do not tell us how much glycerin there is in your preparation, nor what the latter is for, but why not try one or other of the synthetic otto's?

E. H. R. (255/71).—If you turn up the Saturation-table in "The Art of Dispensing," p. 247, you will find that 20 grains of citric acid saturate 29 grains of potassium bicarbonate. From these data you can check your figures.

Lion (8/46).—Hexamine is not a "universal remedy" for KIDNEY-COMPLAINTS; it merely acts as an antiseptic in cases where there is irritation of the bladder with strong-smelling urine. It can do no harm in the mixture for which you send the formula, but it is useless administering it along with an alkali. Potassium acetate would do more good. You should consult "Diseases and Remedies."

Quinsal (9/43) has accidentally mixed 6 oz. of sodium salicylate with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of quinine sulphate, and wants to separate them. It can be done roughly by treating the mixture with 8 oz. of distilled water; throw on to a filter-paper, and after all the solution of salicylate has passed through wash the quinine with enough water to make 12 oz. of solution. Label "Sodii salicyl. 3ss. in 3j." Use this for influenza or rheumatism mixtures, and the quinine that is left for tonic-mixtures.

R. M. L. (9/73).—The burning sensation on the cheek seems a thing worth ignoring. It is a common enough and harmless circulatory incident.

Nostrums (254/63).—For the INFLUENZA-TABLETS which you have been making with aspirin and quinine, we suggest the following as cheaper:

Quinine sulphate,	
Aspirin	of each 1 grain
Ammonium bromide	3 grains

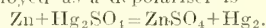
In many cases aspirin is given in excessive doses; a single grain in combination like the above is sufficient. Only external remedies are available for RINGWORM, and of these the best in powder-form is:

Acidi carbolic	3j.
Chrysarobini	3xv.—M

King's Co. (2/49).—It is not at all likely that the colour of a dark cloth which has been BLEACHED BY CHLORINATED-WATER SOLUTION can be restored, as the effect of the bleach is to break down the chemical molecule of the dye, and to build that up again in the fabric is almost impossible. If it is absolutely necessary to experiment in the restoration of the colour, the cloth should first be washed, dipped in a weak solution of ammonia, and allowed to dry. Then it should be soaked in warm water for a few minutes, and dipped in a mixture in which hydrogen is generated—as, for example, by mixing a drachm of reduced iron with 4 oz. of water and a drachm of sulphuric acid. The cloth should be dipped, and redipped, in this repeatedly for about a minute at a time, then washed with cold water, and dried.

A. C. (6/35).—You would require at least 10s. a week for doing the doctors' accounts and bills.

J. H. (168/1).—MERCURY-SULPHATE BATTERY.—The reaction which takes place in the Marié Davy cell in which mercury sulphate is employed as a depolariser is



This is the final result; there are intermediate reactions. This form of battery is extensively used on account of the absence of any corrosive fluid or fumes. Schauschieff's modification employs mercury sulphate with adhering sulphuric acid. Other varieties of the battery are the Fitzgerald and the Gates's cells.

S. (5/51).—HORSE-POWDER.—The sample of powder given to horses for rheumatism and for keeping the animals in condition gives us only indications of sodium bicarbonate and coarse powdered liquorice. There are no bitters, aromatics, or iron salts present.

J. L. P. (6/4).—DISTEMPER-POWDER FOR DOGS.—We have formed the opinion that the powder you send is mainly salicylic acid. This would act as an intestinal antiseptic, although usually bismuth or sodium salicylate is preferred, as being less irritating. The pink colour may be intentional or due to oxidation.

J. M. (3/60).—ULCERATED-LEG TREATMENT.—The lotion you send is made of liquor sodæ chlorinatæ and water—5j. to the ounce is a usual amount to employ. The ointment has a basis of lead-plaster.

Omega (237/16).—HAIR-DYE.—We do not know the composition of the hair-stain to which you refer. Clear silver dyes are made by adding ammonia to a solution of silver nitrate until the precipitate is just redissolved. For a brown hair-dye the proportion of silver nitrate is 3ss. to 5j. in 3iv. of liquid.

E. K. (259/72).—BROWN COLOUR FOR OIL.—The only likely aniline dye which would be useful for colouring brown the oil of a hair-wash would be Sudan G. The colour is a brownish yellow, but with alkalis brown.

T. P. (6/12).—THE BROWN AFERIENT MIXTURE which you send resembles the modified Dobell's aperient, the formula for which is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," as follows:

Ext. cascar. sagrad. liq. ...	... mxxiv.
Ext. rhei ...	... gr. xxiv.
Jalapini ...	... gr. xij.
Tr. podophyllini (1 gr. in 60 min.) ...	... 3ss.
Cocainæ hydrochlor. (dissolved in 5ss. aqua) ...	... gr. ij.
Olei caryophylli ...	... mʒj.
Glycerini ...	... ʒi.
Spt. vini rect. ad ...	... ʒiss.

Dissolve the jalapin in about 3 dr. of the spirit, add the solution of cocaine and the glycerin, and rub up the extract of rhubarb in the mixture until dissolved; mix in the remaining ingredients and filter.

W. S. I. (228/7).—SWAMP-ROOT is, not so far as we are aware, a recognised plant-name. The following are synonyms embodying the word swamp: Swamp apples or cheeses (a parasitic fungus on *Azalea nudiflora*); swamp-berries (fruit of *Rubus americanus*); swamp-candles (flowers of *Lysimachia terrestris*); swamp-orchis (*Epipactis gigantea*); swamp-robin (*Calla palustris* and *Caltha palustris*); swamp-wood (*Direa palustris*); swamp-dogwood (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).

R. S. D. (257/63).—CONCENTRATED DRY-SHAMPOO.—It is obvious that a preparation made by diluting a concentrated dry-shampoo with twenty times its volume of water cannot have the spirituous character of a dry-shampoo. The lines upon which you should proceed to make a dry-shampoo are indicated in the *C. & D.*, July 5, 1913, p. 68, but if the preparation is to be diluted as suggested more perfume should be employed.

Shampoo (7/6).—SHAMPOO-POWDER.—See *C. & D.*, July 11, 1914, p. 66, and November 14, 1914, p. 64, for excellent recipes.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1865.

The Wholesale and Export Drug Company (Limited).

A meeting of the trade was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate Hill, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at the invitation of the Directors of the Company, who were desirous that gentlemen who felt interested in the undertaking should have an opportunity of being fully acquainted with its present position and prospects. . . . After various statements in reference to the prospects of the Company, a long list was read of the collective amounts already subscribed for in various towns throughout the provinces, which most satisfactorily showed the large proportion of shares held by the trade, which would enable the Directors to commence business without delay. It was stated that the share list would be closed for allotment of shares in a short time (March 11); and the Meeting was closed by a unanimous resolution: "That the object of the Wholesale and Export Drug Co. (Limited), and the straightforward, business-like manner in which it is placed before the retail drug-trade, entitles it to their support; and that, in the opinion of this meeting, the undertaking will prove a safe and lucrative investment."

PEARS

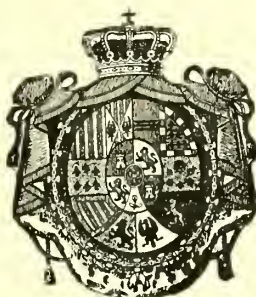
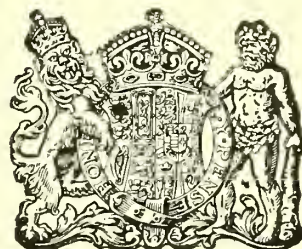


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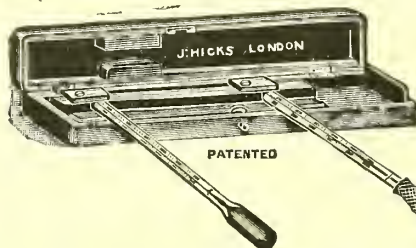


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Aretanilide, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.; powder, 1d. lb. extra.
Acet. Ipecac., 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " Scilla, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
 " Acetone c lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/8 lb.
 " **Acid.** Acet. Glacial, 99%, Carboys, 160 lbs. @ 50/-; 12 6-lb. bots. @ 8d. lb.; 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Acetyl-Salicyl 7 lbs. @ 8/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/- lb.
 " Benz, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
 " Boric Pulv., 3 cwt. @ 34/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 34/6 cwt.; leviged, 3/- cwt. or ¾d. lb. extra.
 " Carbol. Xtls., 39/40; 56 lbs. @ 1/4½ lb.; 10-lb. Tins @ 14/6 each; 36 1-lb. Bots. @ 1/7 lb.; Single Bots. @ 1/8 lb.; Detached Cryst., 10 lb. Tins @ 15/6 each; 1 lb. @ 2/- lb.; Crude Black, 45 gall. casks @ 1/- gal.; 5 gall. drums @ 1/4 gall.; 1 gall. tins @ 1/6 each.
 " Citric Cryst. B.P., '85, 7 lbs. in Bags @ 2/8 lb.; powder ¾d. lb. extra.
 " Diethylbarbituric, 1 oz. @ 3/- oz.
 " Gallic pur., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
 " Hydrobrom., Dil., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/3½ lb.
 " Hydrochlor. Coml., cases of 4 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 case lots @ 17/6 each.
 " Hydrocyan. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/5 lb.; 36 1-oz. Vials @ 3/9 doz.
 " Oxalic Cryst., 1 cwt. @ 8½d. lb.; 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
 " Phosph. Dil., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.
 " Salicyl. pulv. 7 lbs. @ 8/3 lb.
 " Sulphur Coml., cases, 4 2-gal. jars, 18/6 each; 20 cases @ 17/6 each.
 " Sulph. Aromat. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/8 lb.
 " Tannic, B.P., 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.
 " Tart., cryst. or pulv. B.P. 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; parv. ¾d. lb. extra.
 " Adeps. Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.
 " Ergo & Sris Pulv., 14 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 " Aloes Barb., English ground, 28 lbs. @ 98/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 11½d. lb.
 " Aloes, Socot. 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.
 " Aloin, B.P., 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.
 " Ammon. Benz., 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
 " Ammon. Brom., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 3/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.
 " Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 4½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; powder, ¾d. lb. extra.
 " Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.
 " Amyl Pulv., 10 cwt. @ 13/- cwt.; 2½ cwt. @ 14/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.
 " Aniseed, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 68/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 " Antim. Nig. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 39/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 43/- cwt.
 " Antim. Tart. pulv. 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " Apioi, 1 lb. @ 34/- lb.
 " **Aqua** Anethi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.
 " " Anisi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.
 " " Aurant. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
 " " Aurant. Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 53 lbs. @ 23/-
 " " Cinnamon Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
 " " Laurocerasi, 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
 " " Menth. Pip. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
 " " Rosæ Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 7/- lb.
 " " Rosæ Trip., 6 lbs. @ 7d. lb.; 53 lbs. @ 25/-
 " " Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.
 " " Samb. Trip. 6 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 " Araroba, fine powder, 7 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/6 lb.

Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/9½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/11 oz.
 Argent. Nit., Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/8 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/9 oz.
 Arsenic, Alb. Pulv., 2 cwt. @ 20/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
 Atropinæ Sulph., P.B., 1 oz. @ 80/- oz.
 Auri. Chlor., 6 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/3 doz.; 1 doz. 15 gr. tubes @ 21/6 doz.

Bals. Copaiba, pure, 44 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5.
 " Peruv. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 9 2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.
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 " Tinct. R. P., 50 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.
 " Bismuth, P.B., Carb., 28 lbs. @ 11/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 11/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 12/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 12/4 lb.; subnit. 1/- lb. less.
 " Boracic Mixture, 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.
 " Borax, 1 cwt. @ 20/-; powder 1/- extra.
 " Butyl-Chloral Hydras., P.B., 1 lb. @ 14/- lb.

Caffeine, P.B., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
 " Caffeina Cit., B.P., 1 lb. @ 13/6 lb.
 " Calamina, powder, fine pink, 5 cwt. @ 11/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 12/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 2d. lb.
 " Calamine, B.P., 1885, 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 " Calcii Carb. Precip., 5 cwt. @ 14/6 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 17/6 cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 22/6 cwt.
 " " Hydras., P.B., 1 cwt. @ 25/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
 " " Hypophosph. Pur., P.B., 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.
 " " Iodid., 1 lb. @ 18/6 lb.
 " Camphor, English Flowers, "not artificial," 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; ½ oz. or ½ oz 7 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.; Cuoce, good white, about 92% as imported, 140 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.

Cantharides, Russian, 7 lbs. @ 18/6 lb.; powder 6d. lb. extra.
 Capsicine, soluble, 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.
 Carbo Animalis or Ligni, powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 16/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 2½d. lb.
 Cardamoms, 28 lbs. @ 4/3 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
 Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 25/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 20/- lb.
 Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 28 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/9½ lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.; 1 oz., ½ oz. tabs., 7 lbs. @ 1/10½ lb.
 Cerii Oxalas, 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 Cetaceum, No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/1 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 Chloral Hydras Cryst., B.P., 7 lbs. @ 6/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/11 lb.
 " Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " Chloroform, pure, B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/9 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 2/- lb.
 " Coealae Hydrochlor., B.P., 25 ozs. @ 7/8 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 8/3 oz.; 1 oz. @ 9/- oz.
 " Codeina, 1 oz. @ 24/- oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 20/6 oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph., 1 oz. @ 21/- oz.

Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 1/3 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1 4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
 Conf. Sennæ, P.B., 14 lbs. @ 9d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.
 Cort. Aurant. Exot. Sbreds, 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " Cinchon. Rub. (Quill), 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
 " Ulmi Fulvæ, Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 8½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10d. lb.

Cream of Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 149/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
 Creasote, Beechwood, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.

Creta c. Campb., 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
 " Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 9/3 cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1½d. lb.
 Creta Præparata, 7 lbs. in box @ 10½d. each.
 Cubebæ, English Ground, 28 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
 " **D**ec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; Sinecroco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.; Cinchona (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.; Senegæ Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.

Emp. Spread, 12 yards x 16 ins. adhesive, 3/8 B. Iad. B.P.C., Green @ 17/6; Cerat. Saponis @ 7/6; Picis Co. @ 7/6; Plumbi @ 6/-; Resinæ @ 4/6; Roborans @ 7/- Saponis, B.P., 6/-
 Emp. Picis, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
 " Plumbi, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
 " Resinæ, P.B., 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
 " Roborans, 7 lbs. @ 8½d. lb.
 Emulso Ol. Morrhuæ, 5 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
 Esserin Sulph., in 15-grain tubes, 6/6 each.
 Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 12/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 13/6 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.

Ess. Limonis (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 5/3 lb.; not guaranteed absolutely pure.
 " Ess. Moscbi (not artificial), 5 lbs. @ 10/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/3 lb.
 " Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.
 " Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.
 " " Raspberry, 5 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/6 lb.
 " " Vanilla Beans, 5 lb. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.

Ext. Belladonnæ Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 7/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/6 lb.; solid, 7 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.
 Ext. Cannab. Ind., Alc., B.P., 1 lb. @ 45/- lb.
 Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 1 cwt. @ 1/2½ lb.; 10 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
 " **Ext.** Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/3 lb.; Solid, P.B., 4 lbs. @ 20/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 21/- lb.
 Ext. Filicis Liq., P.B., 9 lbs. @ 8/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 9/- lb.
 Ext. Gent., P.B., solid, 1 cwt. @ 1/- lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.

Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq., B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/7½ lb.
Ext. Hamamelis Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
 Ext. Hyoscyam., Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/1 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/5 lb.
 " **Ext.** Ipecac. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 19/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/- lb.
 Ext. Malti c. Ol. Jecoris, 10 lbs. @ 5½d. lb.
 " **Ext.** Nucis Vom. Liq., P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/8 lb.; solid, 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/10 lb.

Ext. Opii Solid, P.B., 1 lb. @ 55/- lb.
 " **Ext.** Opii Liq., B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/8 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.
 Ext. Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.
 Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/6 lb.

Ferri Ammon. Cit., P.B., 28 lbs. @ 2/9 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10½ lb.
 Ferri Carb. 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
 Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B., 100 ozs. @ 6½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @ 7½d. oz.
 Ferri Sulph., pure cryst., 1 cwt. @ 15/-; 7 lbs. @ 3d. lb.
 Ferrum Redact., 80%, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
 Flor. Anth. Exot., 7 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
 Fol. Buchu, oval, good green, 7 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
 Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; pulv., 4/6 lb.
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* " " " " " "	1/-	7/-
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These Dyes are a distinct
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varnished appearance,
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"It is now nearly 11 years since the movement which resulted in the formation of the P.A.T.A. was inaugurated. Amongst the first of the fighters for protected profits was Mr. Davenport, the proprietor of **COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**. At a time when the Association had a few supporters and looked rather like being crushed by the opposition which it encountered, Mr. Davenport's assistance came very opportunely, and dealers in Chlorodyne might well bear this fact in mind when selecting a brand to sell to their customers. We think that those who helped to lay the foundation of the P.A.T.A. are entitled to special consideration at the hands of those whom the Association has so much benefited. It should always be remembered that the pioneers ran much heavier risks than those who have come in on the flood-tide after the success of the movement was assured, although of course we are in no sense despising or underrating the importance of more recent converts to the Association, and do not for a moment suggest that they should not be supported. All those proprietors who have stood by the P.A.T.A. through thick and thin ought to be put in an exceptional position in comparison with those who have never done a thing for the trade. If chemists *must* substitute (and it really seems as if some of them can hardly restrain their propensities), surely they might confine their operations to the goods of those makers whose motto is 'Self, and self alone.' We think no fair-minded retailer will, after full reflection seriously blame the P.A.T.A. Council for insisting that substitution must cease when the proprietor loyally does his part."

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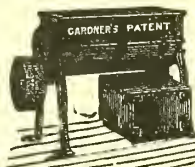
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6 " " " - 7/- "
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13 to doz. for cash with order.

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INDEX & BUYERS' GUIDE

See pages 5 to 7.

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" Anisi ...	4/- "	" Sambuci Conc. ...	8/6 "	" Pulegii ...	4/- "
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1 " lens front	...	...	1 2
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29 Thermometers. List Price £1 5 8

The assortment for 20/- net cash with order.

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1 " lens front	...	...	1 8
4 30-seconds, plain	...	...	6 0
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18 Thermometers. List Price £1 5 8

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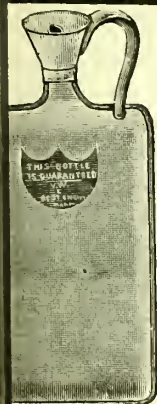
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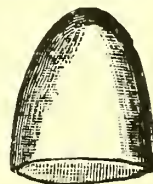
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THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICE: 42 CANNON STREET, E.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1915

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The Publisher desires to make it clear that advertisements of Businesses for Disposal and Wanted, Situations Open and Wanted, Exchange Column, &c., **MUST BE PREPAID** (except in the case of serial advertisers), and to ensure prompt insertion **REMITTANCES MUST ACCOMPANY INSTRUCTIONS.**

Advertisements for the current issue cannot be received after 4 p.m. on Thursday in each week. If it is necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done.

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at the same time and the fact made clear that the money order is to be delivered at 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advertisers will assist greatly in the preparation and quick despatch of the Supplement by making careful note of these rules. Telephone: No. 3617 Central (3 lines). Telegraphic Address: "Chemicus Cannon London." (Three words counted as two.)

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12.—SEASIDE TOWN (Essex).—Retail and Dispensing; no immediate opposition; returns £1,000; *gross profit* 40 per cent.; price £600.

13.—CHESHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business; returns average about £500 per annum; *net profit* £170; single-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; rent £32, including residence; price £350, or near offer.

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3.—ESSEX (Popular Health Resort).—High-class Family Retail and Dispensing; returns average £16 weekly; good profits; plenty of scope; modern house and pharmacy; price £625, or offer.

4.—SUFFOLK (Busy Market Town).—Family Retail and Agricultural in central position; returns £1,200; plenty of scope; illness sole cause of sale; price about £500, or valuation.

5.—KENT.—Unopposed Mixed Village Business; same hands many years, retiring; returns £850; low rent; own property; comfortable house; price £500.

6.—LONDON, S.E.—Sound middle-class Cash Business, in main road; returns last year £970; net profit £350; books well kept; nice house and garden; well-stocked shop; price £450 cash; strongly recommended.

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LANDS.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business in pleasant country town with ideal surroundings; well established and secured with valuable Proprietaries; returns well over £1,000; and improving steadily; owner retiring; proofs given on stocks shown to personal applicants; principals only; price asked, "Quercus" (234/9), Office of this Paper.

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TH LONDON.—Been Chemist's 26 years; takings between £6 and £7 weekly; could be increased; good rooms and side entrance; price £35, or near offer; no near opposition and indication of N.H.I.; price asked is practically giving it away. 233/33, Office of this Paper.

TH WALES.—For prompt Sale, in the principal seaside town, owing to the death of proprietor; widow will sell as is, Light, Dispensing, and Family trade in a first-class house, for a valuation of fixtures and stock. For further particulars apply "Z. Y. R.," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Pool.

TH HANTS.—Unopposed good-class Retail and Dispensing business in principal position in large village; established 25 years; owner retiring; select neighbourhood; good house and garden; rent £35; on lease; stock in perfect order; price £300. "Colchicum" (231/3), Office of this Paper.

TH LONDON Suburb.—Write off at once to arrange appointment for inspecting sound genuine Business; every investigation; nothing to hide; spacious Pharmacy, with mahogany counter, mirror-backed shelves, electric light; long lease; comfortable house; no longer on Panel, but increasing sales of own takings; price (valuation only) £700; £500 cash down, in three months. A reply, favourable or otherwise, after attention to "Tyke" (234/38), Office of this Paper, will be met with a courtesy.

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LA South Coast Town.—Light Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business; returns about £500; very profitable; for immediate disposal considerably less than value of stock; owner as proprietor wishes to volunteer for active service. Office of this Paper.

OLD-ESTABLISHED Business on "South Coast; Chemist, Stationery, Newsagent, Photography, etc.; no opposition; unique opportunity; about £1,000 required; ill-health cause of disposal. "Euchyl" (231/6), Office of this Paper.

SUNDRIES, Combs, Brushes, etc., London, E.C.—A small Wholesale Business for Sale through failing health; capable of great development; day books and takings for 28 years available; nearly rent-free by letting off part. "Toilet Articles" (230/32), Office of this Paper.

TO Chemists.—Capital Shop and House in a good-class residential London Suburb; A1 position; splendid opening; good prices, as shops prohibited; rent £70, or price £900. Apply, "D. F.," c/o Blairs, 11 King Street, Chancery, E.C.

VERY old-established Chemist's Business, in excellent position, for immediate Sale on very exceptional terms, including goodwill; publishing rights, stock, fixtures. Apply, W. B. Burlinson & Co., Incorporated Accountants, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

GOOD sound Business required; returns not less than £1,200; cash ready. Please send full particulars as regards business and house, in strictest confidence, to avoid needless correspondence, to "Erat," 50 South Street, Dorchester.

PHARMACIST requires Retail Business; not particular as to kind; Eastern or South Midland Counties preferred. Particulars, in confidence, to 235/20, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND Fittings and Stock, either separately or together, of a small suburban Chemist's business; stock at cost, valued about £40; fittings at cost, about £120. Apply, 236/27, Office of this Paper.

TWO small National Cash Registers for Sale; both perfect; key to £1; self-totalling. Seen by appointment with "P.," 61 Boundary Road, Merton, S.W.

AGENCIES.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

CHEMIST, with over 12 years' experience in the Straits Settlements, is desirous of obtaining Sole Agencies for first-class Specialities. Write in first instance, with full particulars regarding Speciality, mode of packing, Wholesale and Retail prices, to "Straits" (229/10), Office of this Paper.

PARTNERSHIPS.

PARTNER wanted in small provincial Wholesale Druggists' business; qualification not essential; gentleman with good business training and able to travel preferred; Manufacturing departments include Galenicals, Compressed Tablets, Capsules, Toilet Preparations, Packed Goods, and Specialities. Apply, with particulars of age, experience, capital at command, etc., in confidence, to 234/32, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICESHIPS.

WANTED, Apprentice; well educated and passed Prelim.; if indoors small premium, outdoors no premium. Weston, Pharmacist, Runcorn, Cheshire.

WANTED, to place a well-educated young lady, just left school, with a good Chemist, to learn Dispensing; North of England preferred. 232/24, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

RESULTS
OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT
LAST WEEK FEB. 13 1915

NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
QUAL. ASSIST!	14
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This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of Advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

RETAIL.

ALDERSHOT.—Williams & Litchfield have a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant. Apply, giving usual particulars, to Litchfield, Pharmacist, South Farnborough, Hants.

BATH.—Temporary or permanent Assistant, with good Dispensing and General experience; outdoors. Davies & John, Chemists, Bath.

BIRKENHEAD.—Smart Junior for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, with usual particulars and salary required (outdoors), to W. S. Robinson, York Place, Birkenhead.

BIRMINGHAM.—Assistant wanted; capable Counterwoman, with knowledge of Dispensing; experienced. Apply by letter to 231/9, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wanted, unqualified Assistant; 28 to 35; reliable; married preferred; good Counterwoman and Window-dresser; quick and obliging; permanency; good references required; no N.H.I. work. State age, height, salary required, when at liberty, and usual particulars, J. Hoare, 812 Stratford Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior or Improver for good-class Retail business. State experience, age, height, salary (outdoors), with photo and references, to W. Bland Botham, Pharmaceutical Chemist, The London Pharmacy, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Junior or Improver wanted (outdoors) for good-class Dispensing and Photographic business. State age, experience, and salary required to A. E. Lodder, Pinecliff Pharmacy, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON.—Gentlemanly Assistant (outdoors), unqualified, for first-class Dispensing and Retail; no N.H.I. State age, height, experience, references, and salary required to T. Read, 4 Victoria Terrace, Kingsway, Hove.

BUDLEIGH SALTERN, Devon.—Wanted, a Junior or Improver; knowledge of Photography. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, with photo, A. Shand & Co., Chemists, Budleigh Salterton.

BURSLEM.—Good Junior for Country Wholesale and Retail; outdoors; single; short hours; must be good Salesman; state age, height, and experience, with references and salary required, four others kept. Thos. Leicester, Chemist, Burslem.

CALNE, Wilts.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; no objection to a lady; easy hours; must be able to Dispense. State salary required (outdoors) and give references to F. Strawson, 12 Rose Hill, Dorking, Surrey.

CARDIFF.—Duck & Son, Chemists, etc., require an Assistant for the Dispensing Department. Apply, stating age, height, experience, with photo (to be returned).

CITY.—Wanted, young Junior Assistant; first-class apprentice-ship; outdoors; no Sunday or night duty. Apply, with full particulars, 236/18, Office of this Paper.

COVENTRY.—Junior Assistant, about 22 (indoors or out), in good-class Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, salary required, and references to Henry Welton, Bishop Street, Coventry.

DARLINGTON.—Assistant required; abstainer preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience, and salary required, to Waters, Chemist, Darlington.

FELIXSTOWE.—Immediately; Junior, accustomed to good-class business; some Photographic experience desirable; easy hours; three kept; outdoors. Usual particulars to H. F. Douthwaite, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Felixstowe.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston.—Wanted by beginning of March, qualified Second Male Dispenser; salary £55 per annum, with board and lodging. Applications and testimonials to be sent to the undersigned at once. W. F. Cochrane, Secretary.

GLAMORGAN.—Wanted, an unqualified Assistant or an Improver; outdoors. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, 230/38, Office of this Paper.

HULL.—Junior Assistant, about 21 (indoors), in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; two kept. State age, height, salary required, and references to Metcalfe & Son, Pharmacists, Hull.

LIVERPOOL.—Junior, about 21, smart, good Dispensing experience, for City business; near to School of Pharmacy. Full particulars to "Quinine," c/o Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.

LONDON.—Wanted, elderly qualified gentleman or lady; comfortable home, with plenty of time off; indoors; permanency. Apply, stating salary and references, to 226/30, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Assistant, 25 to 45, wanted, accustomed to brisk Cash business; good Counterwoman, energetic and reliable, for working-class business; state full particulars in first letter, giving references (which must bear investigation), salary required (outdoors), when disengaged, etc. Apply to V. Edmunds, Kenilworth Court, Eastbourne.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that this is quite superfluous, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the frequent return by him of such remittances.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR.—Millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

RETURNING PHOTOS, Etc.

Advertisers in this Section who receive portraits and copies of testimonials from applicants with a stamped addressed envelope for reply are reminded that the undue retention of these often means a hardship to the sender. All personal documents should be returned as promptly as possible after perusal.

ON, N.—Qualified Manager; outdoors; one seeking permanency preferred. Apply, stating age, height, experience, salary required, to Dow Brothers, 44 Seven Sisters Road, N.

ON, Near (Sutton, Surrey).—Temporary Assistant (not manager) wanted, qualified or unqualified, for about three liberal terms offered; outdoors and reasonable hours. State age and experience, also salary required and names reference, T. Cooper, Chemist, Sutton, Surrey.

ON, N.W.—Unqualified Assistant wanted at once; age 25; good Dispenser essential; good salary; comfortable outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to Walton & Curtis, 90 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.

ON, N.W.—Competent Assistant wanted for good-class Dispensing and Retail business; outdoors; unqualified; age 35. Apply, stating full particulars and salary required, to 28 Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square.

ON, N.W.—Second Assistant wanted at once; outdoors; quick and accurate Dispenser. W. R. Ames, High Street, Epsom Wood, N.W.

ON, N.W.—Assistant wanted, with good Dispensing experience; outdoors. Davidson, Ph. Chemist, 342 High Road, Ebury, N.W.

N, S.E.—Unqualified Assistant wanted (outdoors) for Cash business; close Thursdays 1 o'clock; no Sunday rate age, experience, and salary required, Brooks' Drug Corner of High Street, Broadway, Deptford.

N, S.E.—Managing Assistant wanted for first-class Dispensing and Retail business; quick and accurate Dispenser, counter-man, and with good business ability; good salary payable man; qualified; outdoors. Send photo (absolutely) and state age, height, recent engagements, etc., Pharmacist, 61 Old Dover Road, Blackheath.

N, S.W.—Required, Dispenser; Minor qualification; of work approximately 8.45 to 6 p.m.; Saturdays; salary to commence 50s. per week (outdoors). Apply stating particulars of past experience, to 1,398, Sell's Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

N, S.W.—Junior wanted for good-class Dispensing business indoors or outdoors; two kept. Apply, stating age, salary, and experience, to J. G. Feltwell, Chemist, Church Lane, London, S.W.

N, S.W.—Junior Assistant (outdoors), with Counter experience; progressive salary. Full particulars, age, height, etc., to Bruce's, Ltd., 308 Earl's Court Road, S.W.

N, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Manager for Branch, married, to do on premises. 221/9, Office of this Paper.

N, S.W.—Assistant required for Dispensing and Retail business; one requiring permanency preferred. State experience and salary to "Quis" (236/17), Office of this Paper.

N, S.W.—Qualified Assistant required; good Dispensing experience essential. Apply, Manager, Savory & Moore, Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.

West End.—Wanted early in March, a competent man, accustomed to good-class business; knowledge of French; long hours. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected (indoors), to 235/7, Office of this Paper.

W.—John F. Harrington, 15 Kensington High Street, a qualified Assistant for Dispensing. Apply, stating age, together with age, height, and salary required also when disengaged, and enclosing photo (to be retained).

W.—Messrs. Savory & Moore, Lancaster Gate, require a qualified Assistant, with first-class experience; outdoors. Salary and photo to the Manager.

W.—Required immediately, Junior with good previous experience. Personal application preferred, or give particulars engagements, age, height, salary required (outdoors when disengaged, photo if possible, Sharpe & Son, 100, Notting Hill Gate, W.

W.—Wanted, capable Assistant; smart at the Counter and a good knowledge of French. Full particulars of experience, to 233/37, Office of this Paper.

W.—Qualified Managing Assistant; chiefly N.H.I. work. State salary required (outdoors), 235/18, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.C.—Wanted early in March, qualified Assistant; accustomed to good-class Retail and Dispensing; personal application preferred. Burden & Co., Pharmacists, 41 Store Street, Bedford Square.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Assistant wanted; reliable Dispenser; used to good-class business; also Part-time unqualified Assistant. Apply, giving references, details of experience, age, salary required, when at liberty, etc., in first letter to G. A. Mallinson, Chemist, Withington, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, Improver or Junior for middle-class business; outdoors; convenient for classes. Applicants please state salary required, experience, and full particulars in first letter, Butcher & Simmons, 329 Chapel Street, Salford.

MARGATE.—Qualified Branch Manager for permanency; competent and trustworthy; about 30; for good-class Retail and Dispensing business. Full particulars of last two engagements, age, height, and photo if possible, state salary (unfurnished rooms on premises), W. M. Rosser, Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MARGATE.—Gentlemanly Assistant (outdoors), about 24, with experience, for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; comfortable berth. State age, height, salary required, and particulars of last two engagements to W. M. Rosser, Baily & Co., 2 Ethelbert Terrace, Margate.

MIDLANDS.—Competent First Assistant required; unqualified; must be good Dispenser and Counter-man; permanent and progressive berth. State age, whether married, and salary required, 233/10, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS.—Unqualified Assistant for N.H.I. and Window-dressing; state age, salary required, and references; married preferred. 234/31, Office of this Paper.

NEAR Manchester.—Elderly qualified Chemist required for N.H.I. and assist generally; comfortable and permanent berth; must be of sober habits; salary £2 weekly. Apply, giving full particulars, liberty, etc., to "C. D.," 335 Hyde Road, Manchester.

NORTHAMPTON.—Junior Assistant, age about 21, required; outdoors; unqualified; three Assistants kept; weekly half-holiday and early evening from 6 p.m.; a little duty every third Sunday. State full particulars as to age, height, references, and salary required, and enclose photo, to L. North, Chemist, Bridge Street, Northampton.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—Junior Assistant; Dispensing and Photography; short hours; no Sunday duty; one half-day off each week; must be quick and obliging to customers; state salary expected and full particulars, with reference. Apply, S. Taylor, 178 Dalton Road, Barrow-in-Furness.

N.W.—Competent unqualified Assistant in good-class Dispensing business, where only one kept; reasonable hours; with experience in Photographic work and Window-dressing preferred. Please state age, salary (outdoors), and references in first instance to 236/13, Office of this Paper.

PLYMOUTH.—Dispenser required, with Minor qualification; age about 25 years; approximate hours of duty 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; no Sunday work. Apply by letter, stating wages required and experience, to 1,399, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

PUTNEY.—T. Jones & Co. require an Assistant, age about 24 to 27; must be an accurate and fairly quick Dispenser, accustomed to good-class business, and have satisfactory references. Apply personally, or by letter, with photo if convenient, to Mr. Amore, 5 Putney Hill.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Junior or Improver wanted (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing. State age, height, references, and salary required, enclosing photo, to T. W. Jones, 55 Bohemia Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SOUTH COAST.—Wanted, reliable Junior Assistant, accustomed to good-class business and with good Dispensing experience. Apply in first instance, giving full particulars and enclose photo, to Mr. Porter, Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

S. KENSINGTON.—Junior Assistant required in good-class Dispensing business; indoors; qualified preferred; two other Assistants kept; Dispensing and Counter experience necessary. Apply, with photo, or arrange interview, "Fulford" (12/9), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Unqualified Assistant wanted for a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours. Apply, with full particulars, to "B. H." (232/34), Office of this Paper.

SOUTH STAFFS.—Wanted immediately, qualified Assistant for Light Retail and N.H.I. work; permanency to suitable man; Extractor preferred. Feraday, "Ridgton, Cannock, Staffs.

STOCKPORT.—Wanted, Junior Assistant or Improver for Mixed working-class trade; weekly half-holiday; no Sunday duty. Apply, with full particulars, to Hervey Banks, Chemist, Stockport.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, W.—Dispenser required; one with previous Ophthalmic and Hospital experience preferred; hours—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday from 2 to about 7 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday 10 to 12 only; commencing salary £50; applications, with copies of recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned by February 27. H. W. Burleigh, Honorary Secretary.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Assistant wanted. Please give full particulars, stating salary required (indoors), to Ernest Widgey, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

WINDSOR.—Assistant (unqualified) for old-established Dispensing business; board and apartments. State age, experience, references, and salary required, R. Wood, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Windsor.

WOOLWICH TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.—Wanted at once, a Dispenser; full time; salary at rate of £100 a year; to fill a vacancy caused by the war for not longer than the period of the war. Apply, with testimonials, to W. M. Roberts, 185 Eglinton Road, Woolwich.

YORK.—Outdoor unqualified Assistant required early as possible for high-class Counter and Dispensing; usual hours; no extra or Sunday duties and no N.H.I. Applicants please state age and salary required, Burgin, Mansion House Pharmacy, York.

YORKSHIRE.—Junior required for good business in the West Riding; permanency and progressive salary to a smart young man. 235/103, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT wanted; good Dispenser; knowledge of Photography. Crawford, Chemist, Horley, Surrey.

ASSISTANT, unqualified (outdoors), required for high-class business; good Dispensing and Counter experience absolutely essential; hours—open 8.45, close Monday, Tuesday 7.30, Wednesday 1, Thursday, Friday 8, Saturday 10; no Sunday duty; permanent berth. Apply, stating full particulars of age, height, previous engagements, salary required, enclosing photograph, to Hicks, Chemists, Cardiff.

ASSISTANT, 20 to 22, for good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business; easy hours. Send fullest particulars and references, photo if convenient, and state salary required (indoors or out), A. G. Reid, Petersfield, Hants.

ASSISTANT, about 23, wanted at once, with good Dispensing experience; outdoors. Apply, R. C. Harrison, Grayshott, Surrey.

ASSISTANT (Junior) required at once; good salary. Full particulars of experience, salary required in first letter, Lester & Williamson, Chemists, 428 Foleshill Road, Coventry.

ASSISTANT wanted immediately; outdoors; Minor qualification; lady or gentleman. Shelley's, Market Place, Bilston, Staffs.

ASSISTANT wanted immediately; unqualified; single; reliable. Full particulars, with salary required (indoors or outdoors), to Cooper, 107 London Street, Reading.

ASSISTANT, qualified or unqualified, with busy Retail and Dispensing experience; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 8.30, Fridays to 9, Saturdays to 10; no Sunday duty; closed Wednesday afternoons. Apply, Managing Director, Hodder's, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

ASSISTANT required; experienced; qualification by examination not essential; comfortable permanency, with good salary, if suitable. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

ASSISTANT required, unqualified, competent, of good character, for brisk Light Retail, Dispensing, Stockkeeping, etc.; hours 8.30 to 8.30; weekly half-holiday, monthly whole day; opportunity to acquire knowledge of Optical work and Sight-testing if desired. Full particulars of age, married or single, experience, and reference, stating salary required, in- or outdoors, to E. F. Cooper, Chemist, Bishop's Stortford.

ASSISTANT required; capable of Managing good-class country branch in small town on South Coast; able and willing to work up a trade neglected by an elderly proprietor; must have had good all-round experience, including Photography and Optical if possible, and be generally capable of management; a very comfortable berth for the right man; state full particulars of experience, age, height, whether qualified or otherwise, married or single, salary required, and when at liberty, and give names of recent employers to whom the strictest inquiries could be addressed; applications unanswered in three or four days may be considered declined. Apply, "South Coast" (11/15), Office of this Paper.

AT Once.—Capable Assistant, unqualified, with knowledge Photo Requisites; outdoors. H. Carlton, Chemist, Horncastle.

ATKINS & SON, Pharmacists, Salisbury, require an unqualified Assistant (outdoors) for Counter work mainly; must possess good knowledge of Photography; good references indispensable. State salary required, earliest date disengaged, and enclosing photo (to be returned).

CADRONES & CO., 4 Queen's Road, Bayswater, require immediately a gentlemanly unqualified Junior Assistant; about 23; accustomed to good-class Dispensing and Counter work hours 8.30 till 8.30; outdoors.

CHEMIST and Dentist, doing all Mechanical work on premises has vacancy for Assistant. Please state full particulars, experience, where obtained, ability in Pharmacy and Dentist, if any, if married what family, class of business used to, salary required, when disengaged, references, photo, Foster, Ivydale London Road, Portsmouth.

COUNTERMAN for good-class Retail; outdoors. Apply, with references, and state salary required, C. A. Maries, Pharmacist, Waterloo, Liverpool.

DISPENSER, quick and accurate, at once. Apply, with particulars of salary, experience, and reference, A. Mib Montpelier, Cheltenham.

DOCTOR in S.E. district requires Dispenser, 3.30 to 9 daily Sundays excepted, until April 30. Write, stating particulars as to age, qualification, and salary, "Doctor" (232), Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY qualified Chemist required, mainly for N.H.I. Dispensing; comfortable and permanent berth. State salary and when at liberty, 233/100, Office of this Paper.

ELLWOOD & SON, Chemists, Leominster, require a good all-round Assistant; outdoors; unqualified. Apply, with particulars, stating salary required, height, and experience.

EVENINGS, Monday and Wednesday from 6.30 and alternate Sundays 7 to 9; qualified; mainly for N.H.I. Dispensing N.E. London. State salary and daily employment, with full particulars, to 235/4, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Assistant wanted by March 6 in good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be a reliable Dispenser and good Counterman; in- or out-doors. Apply, stating age, height, and full particulars, to L. Arden, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Winchester.

FRANCES & CO., Chemists, Wrexham, have a vacancy for Junior; outdoors.

IMMEDIATELY.—Unqualified Assistant; permanency or temporary; outdoors; Dispensing, Photography, Counter. Full particulars first letter, Roe, Chemist, Epsom.

IMPROVER or Junior for good-class and Mixed country business. Please state age, height, experience, etc., salary required (outdoors), to Horrocks, Chemist, Knutsford.

JUNIOR Assistant for the Packed Goods Department of provincial house; good salary and prospects for the right man. Apply, 10/16, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR Assistant; quick and reliable Dispenser; two others kept; outdoors; salary 35s. Apply, giving full particulars photo if possible, Fleet, Chemist, Rugby.

JUNIOR wanted (lady not objected to) for a good-class Pharmacy, where excellent experience can be obtained outdoors; short hours; good salary given. Full particulars first letter, with photo if possible, "Ucal," 5 High Street, Walton-on-Thames.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted at once; suit young man just completing apprenticeship. Apply, giving usual particulars and salary required (outdoors), Troughton, Chemist, Lancaster.

JUNIOR Assistant, March 1; outdoors; near London; hours 8.30 to 8.30, Saturdays 10, Wednesdays 1 p.m., and one other evening off; Sunday evening duty one in three; good-class Dispensing, very little N.H.I. work; wages 35s.; comfortable berth; good worker. Apply, fullest particulars, 232/22, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR.—Excellent opening for young man, age about 20, who would suit one just out of apprenticeship; permanent berth with progressive salary. 233/010, Office of this Paper.

JUNIOR required at once for high-class seaside business; easy hours; no Sunday duty. Davison & Co., Ltd., Sussex Street, Eastbourne.

IOR or Improver wanted; used to good-class trade; hours, 8 to 7, Saturdays 1 o'clock. Apply, J. Duncan, Drug Merchant, Jones Bros., Holloway Road, N.

IOR with knowledge of Dispensing; good salary. Full particulars in first letter, Durbin's Drug Stores, 112 North End, on.

IOR Assistant wanted; Drug Department, Photography; no dispensing; moderate hours; no Sunday duty. State salary required (outdoors), Burgis & Colebourne, Ltd., Leamington.

NAGER or Senior Assistant.—Mr. E. Quant, Torquay, requires a qualified Assistant, age about 30, with view to partnership; also a qualified man to give relief by taking a hours' duty daily; suit one working for Major; special salary advantages.

NAGING Assistant wanted, age 40 to 50, qualified, in old-established business; must be reliable, trustworthy, and etc.; experienced Prescriber and knowledge of Homœopathy; outdoors. Apply, giving references and salary required, French, 95 North Street, Gosport.

SSRS. TIMOTHY WHITE CO., LTD., Chemists, Portsmouth, require a capable Pharmacist as Manager; not eligible for military service; easy hours; good and progressive salary, with great prospects.

SSRS. STONE & SON, Chemists, Exeter, require Manager for branch establishment; house, light, rates, etc., free, as above.

TT-TIME Assistant wanted, two nights a week, not Sundays, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Walworth district. Apply, by letter, Wilson, 32 Norfolk Road, Seven Kings.

ALIFIED Manager for Branch in Colliery district immediately; abstainer; permanency. Age, experience, and salary required to D. George, Chemist, Pentre, Glam.

ALIFIED Assistant wanted; good wage to first-class man; state particulars to Newtons, The Pharmacy, Royton, near Man.

ALIFIED Branch Manager; accustomed to brisk Retail and N.H.I. Dispensing; live on premises, unfurnished accommodation provided; married man preferred. State age, height, experience, salary required, and quote references to Managing Director, Hodder's, Ltd., 5 Nelson Street, Bristol.

ALIFIED, in neighbourhood of Halifax; elderly man not objected to; light duties and N.H.I. Dispensing; permanency; outdoors. State salary and references, 232/53, Office of this Paper.

LIABLE outdoor Assistant (unqualified) wanted at once; must be a good Salesman and not under 25; no Bank Holiday duty; weekly half-holiday; good salary and permanent to a suitable man. Apply, giving age, height, experience, and salary required, with photo (to be returned), Fuller, 1st, Norwich.

IEF; qualified; single-handed; work light; Dispensing and Light Retail; one day weekly, Tuesday or Wednesday or Friday, 10 to 4. Age, terms, etc., to "South Hampstead" (21/15), Office of this Paper.

REQUIRED, for General Hospitals for Indian Troops, Brighton, three qualified Dispensers; remuneration 6s. per diem, and allowance of 1s. 9d. per diem in lieu of rations. Applications to be submitted, in writing, to the Senior Medical Officer, The Pavilion, Brighton, giving qualifications, copies of testimonials, and previous experience.

QUALIFIED Assistant, in about a month, of good address and appearance; Senior position; three kept; man desiring permanency preferred; healthy Northern Suburb. 230/39, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant wanted immediately; must be good window-dresser; light hours and no Sunday duty. Apply by post please give all usual particulars as to age, height, experience, etc., in full, and state salary required when writing, Mess, Pharmacist, 68 Brixton Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED Junior Assistant or Improver wanted; outdoors; no Sunday duty; Agricultural and Dispensing business in good market town. Apply, with usual particulars of salary required, and previous experience, enclosing photo if possible (to be returned), to Gostling & Co., Chemists, Biss, Norfolk.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted in a Light Retail and Dispensing business, within short distance of London; Extractor; permanent and comfortable berth for suitable man. State age, salary required (outdoors), etc., "D." (234/16), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required, accustomed to Dispensing. Apply, Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., 146 Holborn Bars.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant for good-class business; outdoors; two kept. Full particulars, age, salary required, experience, etc., to Neve, 10 Victoria Parade, Norbury, S.W.

WANTED, experienced, qualified Assistant to live on premises; must have highest references and be good at Counter, Dispensing, and Photography. Apply to H. W. Herbert, Chemist, Egham, Surrey.

WANTED, help for two or three weeks, chiefly Dispensing (during absence of Assistant); Junior, if good Dispenser, would suit. All particulars in first letter, Weston, Pharmacist, Runcorn.

WANTED at once, a Junior qualified Assistant (outdoors) for country business. Call or write to Cross, Chemist, Enfield Highway.

WANTED immediately for a few weeks, a competent Lady Dispenser, preferably with Shop experience; another kept. Please give reference and full particulars and salary expected in first letter, Wilson, Pharmacist, Dorking.

WANTED immediately, Junior or Improver for good-class Retail and Dispensing business; must be quick and obliging; indoors. Apply, with full particulars, salary required, enclosing photo, to F. Wilde, 100 Brompton Road, S.W.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, not under 25, accustomed to high-class Dispensing; smart and gentlemanly; good Counter-man and Window-dresser. Apply, giving experience, references, and salary required, to Rogers, Son & Page, Chartered Accountants, Milton Chambers, Nottingham.

WANTED, Dispenser and Surgery Attendant at once; Welsh-speaking preferred. Apply, Drs. Jones & Morris, Holywell, N. Wales.

WANTED, Junior or Improver for good Family business, with knowledge of Dispensing; no Sunday duty. Apply, giving full particulars, age, height, etc., and salary required (outdoors), enclosing photo (which will be returned), John Saville & Sons, Pharmacists, 4 Goodramgate, York.

WANTED, Assistant (outdoors) for good-class General Retail and Dispensing; reasonable hours. State age, experience, salary required, references, and enclose photo, J. Marson & Son, Stafford.

WANTED, qualified Manager; good salary; must have first-class references; whole day off per week; no regular Sunday duty. Apply, Wm. Fox & Sons, Ltd., 109 to 113 Bethnal Green Road, N.E.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant; state age, experience, and when disengaged, and all particulars, etc. Apply, Walker & Harris, Ltd. Canterbury.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant for Dispensing; salary £3 per week; outdoors. Apply, giving full particulars, to D. P. Roberts, Chemist, 120 North End, Croydon.

WANTED, a qualified Assistant, with good Dispensing experience. Apply, with full particulars of age, height, experience, and salary required (outdoors), to Mr. Thomas, Cousins, Thomas & Sons, 20 Magdalen Street, Oxford.

WANTED immediately, a steady, reliable Junior; one used to a quick Cash trade and with a knowledge of Photography preferred; must be a good Window-dresser. Apply, giving full particulars, age, experience, salary required (outdoors), and references, photo if possible, to Francis, Chemist, New Tredegar, South Wales.

WANTED, qualified Assistant to Manage business, small manufacturing town near Blackburn; age 30 to 45; good Counter-man; duties light; permanency for suitable man; must be steady and obliging. State salary (to live out), Exors., H. Halstead, Rishton, Blackburn.

WANTED, a competent Assistant for a good-class Light Retail and Dispensing business. Please state age, height, salary required (outdoors), Palmer, Pharmacist, Oxford.

WHOLESALE.

Price-lists, trade circulars, samples, and printed matter can in no case be forwarded, the Box numbers being intended exclusively for specific answers to particular advertisements. The Publisher reserves the right to open and refuse to forward any communications received which he may consider contrary to this rule.

DEVONSHIRE.—A Pharmacist with Advertising ideas and experience in Tablet Compressing required early next month; good prospects for suitable man. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "Manufacturer," Hiltrow, Crediton.

LONDON, S.W.—Required, a young man, with knowledge of Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries; age 20-25. Write, stating wages required and experience, to 1,400, Sell's Advertising Offices, Fleet Street, E.C.

MANCHESTER.—Wholesale Chemists require immediately a Junior Tablet Maker; also several Assistants for Manufacturing Department, with some previous experience in preparation of Tinctures, etc., preferred. Apply, "Radix," 23 Denstone Road, Pendleton.

ANALYST (Central London) has vacancy for an Assistant; Food, Drug, and Industrial Analyses; Major man studying for F.I.C., especially if with Wholesale house experience, would be suitable; state salary and experience. Apply, "Virgil," c/o S. Lewis & Co., 122 Newington Causeway, London, S.E.

ASSISTANT required by a firm of Manufacturing Chemists to supervise the routine of a department and also to take charge of stock. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary required, enclose photograph (to be returned), to 12/11, Office of this Paper.

COUNTER hands wanted in London house, with experience of either Wets or Drys; good prospects to suitable men. Apply, stating age and full particulars of experience, to 224/35, Office of this Paper.

DRY Floor.—Two or three experienced Dry-floor hands required; permanent work for suitable men. Apply, by letter, giving particulars of experience, wages, etc., to May & Baker, Ltd., Battersea, London, S.W.

INVOICE Clerk, smart Junior, required by Wholesale Manufacturing Chemists in N. London; knowledge of trade preferred; must be neat writer and accurate at figures. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "F." (232/11), Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Assistant, also Tablet-makers, required. 3/740, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY.—Capable man wanted in London house, with experience in the Manufacture of Chemical Syrups and Liquors, Ointments, Medicated Wines, etc. Apply, stating full particulars of age and experience, to 224/035, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER wanted by old-established Wholesale firm for new department to manufacture Essences, Flavours, Colours, Custard Powders, Preservatives, and everything in this class used by Bakers, Confectioners, Pork Butchers, etc.; must have exceptional experience, and character bear strictest investigation; to such a man every encouragement will be given. Apply, "Manager," Collinson's Advertising Agency, Barkly Road, Beeston, Leeds.

QUALIFIED Chemist required, male or female, for the Manufacture of high-class Toilet Preparations, with knowledge of Perfumes and their blending desirable; must be able to assist in the invention of new lines and their preparation for the market. Apply, stating past experience, references, and salary required, to 234/25, Office of this Paper.

SALESMAN required, on a salary and expense basis, for the sale of a Proprietary article; must be well acquainted with Chemists and Stores in Liverpool and vicinity; only applicants with successful selling records considered. Reply, by letter, in confidence, stating age and name of present or previous employer, and salary required, to 236/19, Office of this Paper.

SURGICAL Instrument Business.—Reliable Shop Assistant, with experience in Fitting. Address, stating duties accustomed to, age, and salary expected, 230/15, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, two competent Invoice Clerks. Apply, "S.," Box 73, Post Office, Liverpool.

WANTED, Lady Assistant for Saleroom by a firm of Wholesale Druggists in Liverpool. Apply, "Saleroom," Box 73, Post Office, Liverpool.

WET Counterman, experienced, wanted. State particulars, previous engagements, salary expected, and all customary information, Timothy White Co., Ltd., Chemists, Portsmouth.

WHOLESALE Drug Trade.—Wanted, Assistant for Wet Floor, Porter for Laboratory, and Packer for Warehouse. Address, stating wages required, "Borax" (10/26), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

1s. for 12 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words or less beyond, prepaid.

The **Advertiser** may, if preferred, have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 6d.

[HOME.]
RETAIL.

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ACTIVE Handyman for Stock-packing, Photography, messages "Engenuity," 37 Ranelagh Road, Pinlücke.

AN unqualified Chemist's Assistant seeks position as Window-dresser with good house; 18 years' experience; expert Salesman; highest references. 231/10, Office of this Paper.

AS Dispenser, Supervisor, etc.; qualified; single; 42; permanent occupation or part-time; some capital at command; London preferred, not essential. "Qualified" (236/4), Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (Prelim.), 22, tall, abstainer, Dispensing or Counter, desires post in Eastern Counties. Full particulars to "Alpha," 92 Feutiman Road, London, S.W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, disengaged early in March, requires permanency; reasonable hours; Optical, Photography, Counter, Dispensing; 30; 5 ft. 9 in.; good Salesman; state salary, etc.; N.H.I. qualification; expert pricer. "Adeps," 28 Stratford Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

ASSISTANT; 24; unqualified; outdoors; 8 years' high-class experience; smart appearance; good Counterman and Dispenser; disengaged. "H. T. C.," 77 Marine Parade, Worthing.

ASSISTANT (28), married, desires permanency at once; London only; Provincial and London experience; excellent references. Voizey, 9 Jameson Street, Notting Hill Gate, W.

ASSISTANT, unqualified, would like post round Leamington; no Dispensing; or Manage small Drug Stores. "Omega," 94 Regent Street, Smethwick.

ASSISTANT; age 43; all-round experience; London. "Ajax," 72 Tremadre Road, Clapham, S.W.

ASSISTANT; over 20 years' experience; good all-round reliable man; single; could work up neglected; London; shortly disengaged. "Chemicus," 8 Harcourt Road, Plaistow, E.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; disengaged; varied experience, Counter, Dispensing, etc. "V.," 3 Rectory Square, Stepney, E.

BRANCH Manager or Assistant; capable Salesman; London only; unqualified; single; abstainer; 42; 5 ft. 10 in.; all-round experience. "Hodie," 10 Alfearn Road, Clapton, London.

CHEMIST; qualified; disengaged; as Manager or Branch. Griffiths, 105 Cotehele Avenue, Devonport.

CHEMIST; qualified; middle-aged; single; somewhat infirm; small salary. "Help" (236/04), Office of this Paper.

COMPETENT, smart business man; reliable Dispenser. Forster, 5 Coleridge Road, Finsbury Park, N.

DISENGAGED; 38; 5 ft. 8 in.; unqualified; good-class experience. "J.," 9 Warwick Place, Cheltenham.

DISENGAGED about middle of March, Senior; unqualified; 30; good all-round experience; gentlemanly; highly educated; permanency. 233/25, Office of this Paper.

DISENGAGED; Assistant or Locum; reliable, competent; well recommended. "Energy," 29 Mardale Street, Shepherd's Bush.

NSER; 36; married; abstainer; Doctors, Hospitals, all shop experience; reliable; unqualified; Home or Counties preferred; good Prescriber; willing, obliging; for Army. 250/54, Office of this Paper.

NSER; qualified; Minor Surgery, Extractions; sound voice; abstainer; town or country. 231/22, Office of cr.

NSER or Assistant Manager; first-class experience. dispenser," 58 Malvern Road, West Kilburn.

NSER, 28 years' experience, seeks engagement; Doctor or Dist.; N.H.I. qualification; Prescriber, expert in Photo-Dentistry; keen and energetic; Hull and district preferred. 236/3, Office of this Paper.

NG work; qualified. Address "Pharmacist," 37 Bessing Gardens, Westminster.

EMANLY Assistant or Manager; unregistered; age 29; married; height 5 ft. 8½ in.; disengaged; 12 years' town or country experience. "Dispenser," "Claremont," Marchant Overhampton.

ATELY.—Assistant or Manager; energetic Counterman Dispenser; thoroughly experienced; highest references; Locum entertained. "A.," 39 St. Thomas Road, Park, N.

Assistant or Improver wanted in March. Apply, with particulars and salary required, to L. H. Llewellyn, Drug Store, Bridgewater.

Lady Assistant, Dispense, Counter, Stock, requires post hours. "Hall" (236/12), Office of this Paper.

with Dispensing experience, wishes post at once as Dispenser or Assistant Dispenser in or near Bristol or Bath. "A.," 29 Severn Road, Weston-super-Mare.

Dispenser (Hall) seeks position; Doctor or Chemist; good references. 235/5, Office of this Paper.

or Liverpool preferred; capable Assistant; 23; disengaged soon; highest references; good salary required. 14 Queen Street, Eastwood, Notts.

or permanency; 38; qualified; disengaged. "Chemist," 11 Street, N.W.

N.—Unqualified; 8 years' first-class experience; height 10 in.; age 24; good references. Replies to 230/33, this Paper.

EMENT of Dental Practice required by gentleman; 30 years' experience in Chemistry, Dentistry, and Pharmacy; steady and trustworthy; country or seaside preferred. 233/20, Office of this Paper.

ER or Locum; qualified; best experience; references; Counterman; reliable; North; disengaged. 234/3, this Paper.

ER; qualified; West-End and general experience; best references. 235/1, Office of this Paper.

ER; qualified; experienced; abstainer; with view to position preferred. 232/20, Office of this Paper.

ER, qualified, reliable, with high-class West-End Store experience. Adair, 4 Golder's Manor Drive, Golder's Green.

ER, qualified, experienced in management of large high-London Store Chemists' businesses, desires an appointment; highest references. "Chemist," 50 Shirland

ER; disengaged; thoroughly experienced Prescriber, man; highest references. "Pharmacist," 53 Bristol Paddington.

ERSHIP or responsible position; qualified; middle-aged; active; single; excellent references; disengaged about "Pharmacist," 72 Union Street West, Oldham.

ESTER.—Lady Dispenser (unqualified) requires situation with Medical man preferred; 3 years' experience at 44 Preston Street, Hulme, Manchester.

PART-TIME; Student; evenings; West-End experience; reliable; excellent Salesman; speaking French; highest references; disengaged soon. "B. R.," 164 Clapham Road, S.W.

PART-TIME, two days a week; excellent references. "C.," 15 Blackstock Road, N.

PHARMACIST (qualified), married (42), requires position of responsibility; first-class Dispensing and Counter experience. 232/18, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED (24), disengaged, requires situation in London; Locum or otherwise. Smith, 199 Broomwood Road, West Side, Clapham Common.

QUALIFIED Chemist; young; accurate Dispenser; Dentistry if necessary. 226/26, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Locum, permanency; 36; married; Counter, Dispensing. Stewart, 3 Elborough Street, Southfields, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 42; single; all-round experience. "Chemist," 1 Robinson's Place, Woodbrook, Lees, Oldham.

QUALIFIED; Manager; 31; married; experienced; good references. "Manager," 65 Northdown Road, Margate.

QUALIFIED; 10 years' experience; permanency; moderate hours. "Manager," 3 The Parade, Margate.

QUALIFIED; 31; Dispensing and Counter; London preferred. "Robinson," 141 Ribblesdale Road, Streatham Park, S.W.

QUALIFIED; West-End and Provincial experience; 23½; Dispensing, Counter; good worker; Worthing or South Coast; outdoors. "Radium," Kingston, Boundary Road, Worthing, W.

QUALIFIED; 38; outdoors; London. "M.P.S.," 381 (Flat 3) Clapham Road, S.W.

QUALIFIED; 24; abstainer; Dispensing, Counter work; reliable; South Yorkshire preferred. 232/8, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; Senior Assistantship; long and excellent experience; light hours; outdoors; London district, W. or S. "Major" (234/1), Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED seeks situation; time for study; free after Easter. 232/29, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; elderly; exceptional experience; moderate terms; reasonable hours; London. 233/27, Office of this Paper.

RELIEF; mornings only; Retail or Surgery; S.W. district preferred; unqualified. "Alpha," 47 Staines Road, Sunbury-on-Thames.

UNQUALIFIED (36) seeks light berth as Branch Manager or Doctor's Dispenser; 20 years' private and Store experience; tall; abstainer; married; owing to indifferent health would accept reduced salary for easy post; disengaged March 15. Apply, "E. M." (235/8), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT; single; Dispenser and N.H.I., Counter. "Calcium" (235/3), Office of this Paper.

23; incapacitated owing to partial paralysis; fair knowledge of Medicine, Dispensing, Electro-therapeutics; would be generally useful to Doctor or Pharmacist; nominal salary. "L.," 30 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.

1915.—Locum-Tenens; bookings now being made up from Easter; experienced; abstainer; good references; qualified. "Chemist," Lingfield.

WHOLESALE.

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A REPRESENTATIVE, experienced in pulling up neglected grounds and in following travellers with strong personalities, is disengaged; he has been travelling for 15 years, has a thorough knowledge of the business, and a very large connection in England and Scotland. 232/35, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISER, 23 years' sound experience in all-round Ware-house work, both Export and Home trade, able to take charge of men and girls, desires change. G. F. Sawle, 43 Fullerton Road, Wandsworth, S.W.

IRELAND.—Traveller, with sound Chemists' connection, can sell Sundries, Packed Goods, or Bottles, for competitive house. Reply, 230/13, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks position to call on Medical Men, Chemists, etc.; 10 years' experience; ground covered, all towns North of Birmingham, Scotland and Ireland; 7 years last employers; resides near Liverpool. "E. A. S." (235/6), Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE seeks enterprising firm doing business with Chemists, London and Suburbs; well introduced; experience; excellent references; commission and part expenses. J. H. Herley, 102 Stockwell Park Road, Brixton, S.W.

SPECIALITY wanted to push: expert; successful experience; sound connection, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Ireland. "Antiquo Campo" (234/36), Office of this Paper.

YOUNG man (23), with good all-round knowledge of trade, seeks situation as Counterman with view to qualifying. 236/7, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman, 8 years' varied experience in Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, and Dressings, wishes to Represent enterprising house calling on Medical Men. 236/6, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman, refined appearance and address, wishes to Represent a London house for Chemicals: highest references; total abstainer. "Codeia" (236/06), Office of this Paper.

Refugee Belgian Pharmacists.

This section is devoted to the annonces of Belgian confrères at present in this country. We shall be pleased to insert gratis announcements of a similar character from others who are seeking situations in the Drug trade.

Cette section est réservée pour les annonces des confrères belges qui se trouvent actuellement dans ce pays. Nous serons heureux d'insérer gratis des annonces semblables de ceux cherchant des places dans le commerce des drogues.

BELGIAN Chemist from Ostend, qualified at Ghent University, seeks situation in an English Pharmacy; speaks French, Flemish, and English. Address, M. Wandels, 35 South Road, Saffron Walden.

BELGIAN Refugee, with some experience in the sale of Toilet Preparations, etc., desires similar employment in this country; speaks French, Flemish, German, and English; London references. A. Soot, 82 Baron's Court Road, W.

FULLY qualified Belgian Chemist seeks engagement as a Dispenser, preferably in a Hospital; 24 years' experience in business; 5 years' Hospital work. Write, M. Van Eilborgh, 49 Kingston Road, New Malden, Surrey.

PATENT for Toilet and Industrial Cleanser in the form of a Paste is offered for Sale outright, or could be worked by the Patentee—a Belgian Pharmacist—in conjunction with a Manufacturer. R. Van der Capellen, 47 Maclise Road, West Kensington, S.W.

WANTED, position as Representative or Foreign Correspondent for a Chemical or Wholesale Drug house; 25 years' experience in buying, selling, and exporting Drugs, Chemicals, Colours, Varnishes; 16 years established on own account in Brussels; can speak and correspond in French, Spanish, Italian, German, Dutch, and English. Write to Paul Humbolt, 82 Highbury New Park, London, N.

YOUNG Belgian Student (19), with some knowledge of Chemistry, desires situation at nominal remuneration where he could live with fellow-refugee, preferably in London. W. Van Herenthals, c/o W. Penteman Coates, 16 Chapel Lane, Headingley, Leeds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, Bank Chambers, Bloomsbury, S.E. Established 1898. Telephone 81 Lee Green. Shares for Sale (free of commission, subject).—100 £1 Ordinary, 10s. 9d.; 300 Mellin's 6 per cent. Preference, 16s. 7½; 300 Claudius Ash Ordinary, 25s. 6d.; 150 Veno Drug, 11 300 Bovril Deferred, 7s. 4½d.

Wanted (subject).—Camwall, Idris, Wright Layman, Allenby. Every effort made to effect business for Buyers and Sellers of all Stocks and Shares. Bankers, London County and Westminster.

B.P., 1914, 10s. 11d.; Squire's "Pocket Companion", 10s. 9d.; Martindale's, two vols. 21s. 4d.; separately, Vol. I. 14s. 4d., Vol. II. 7s. 3d.; price include postage. New and Second-hand Books in every department of literature; Chemists' and Students' requirements; speciality; buyers name wants, when prices will be quoted. Stirling's Aids to Minor and Apothecaries' Exams. are indispensable, and save College fees; list free. Gower, Bookseller, Voltaire Rd., Clapham, London.

BARGAINS in Second-hand Showcases and Shopfittings.—W. Cases from 95s.; Glass-fronted Counters from 70s.; Dispensing Screens from 90s.; Silent Salesmen from 63s.; Plate-glass Counter Cases from 35s.; Perfume Cases and Desks from 40 thousands of pounds' worth of bargains in stock for the complete fitting of a modern Pharmacy. PHILIP JOSEPH & SONS, LTD. Shop Front Builders and Shopfitters, 93 Old Street, London, E. Phone 9057 London Wall. Send us your requirements. Particulars and sketches per return post.

CHEMIST.—Complete set of modern Fittings; good second-hand 12-ft. Drug Fitting, complete; 10-ft. Glass-fronted Counter, 6-ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter; Perfumery Case and 4-ft. Mahogany Bent Plate-glass Counter Case; 6-ft. Mahogany Wall Case; £43 10s. the lot; absolute bargain; cheapest for Window Enclosures, Glass Shelves, modern Shop Front improvements, etc.; designs, estimates free. MILLS, Shop Front Fitting, Glass Facia Works, 163-5 Old Street, London, E. Phone 550 London Wall.

SECOND-HAND Chemist's Fittings.—We have an exceptional fine selection of these in all sizes; prices are right, and goods are in first-class condition; we shall be pleased to supply particulars and prices. Call or write, RUDDUCK & CO., 2 Old Street, London, E.C.

BEST cash price paid for all old Cameras, any make, also all Photo goods, no matter how damaged; any kind you may have send them along; cash will be sent same day; no waiting; we buy all and return nothing. S.E. Hackett, 23 July Road, Liverpool.

SECURE THE BEST SHARE OF THE TRADE IN YOUR DISTRICT.

This Special Sample Offer of our "INVINCIBLE" SERIES will give you satisfaction and ensure an effective display.

FOR 1, 20×12 Art Tint, with Hand-drawn Figure Sketch, coloured, for Coughs, Influenza, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, &c.
3/3 Also 1, 15×10 Beautifully Designed Panel Card in plain Black or Coloured Lettering. 2 Prices on each (limit).
Carr. One set only supplied to each Chemist at this price.
Paid.

F. MERTEN & CO., 72 Marlborough Rd., Holloway, London, N.

EXCHANGE COLUMN

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

FOR disposal, Stokes' "Eureka" tablet machine, with panels complete; also Stokes' gas-heated automatic water still complete; each at half-price. 231/1, Office of this Paper.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"CHEMISTRY, Applied Arts, and Manufacture," 8 volumes, new; offers. Sowerby, Redcar.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ADEPS lane, anhydrous, Umney's, about 14 lb.; best offer. Jean Chemist, Jersey.

1 gal. paraffin, liq. (Russian B.P.), 25s.; 2 oz. morph. hydrochlor. 15s. 6d. oz.; 4 oz. cocaine hydrochlor., 8s. 6d. oz.; 3 oz. hedonal, 3s. oz.; 1 lb. sodium salicylate, 9s. 3d. Finlayson Pharmacist, Stockton-on-Tees.

TICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

R. PLATE stand camera, single extension, in mahogany; E.R.R. lens; N. & G. changing-box holding 12 plates; or nearest. "J. W. C.," Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Fixtures of shop, including bottles, jars, window cases, cases, counters, etc., of chemist's shop; £25 the lot, or free; 21 by 18 ft. 219/18, Office of this Paper.
 NY counter, 9 ft., plate-glass front cases, 16 shelves, 5 drawers behind, nearly new, £5 10s.; 2-gal. tincture (as Maw's 1899R), double action, nearly new, £3, cost 10s.; 2 doz. 10-oz. shop-rounds, W. M., 2s. 6d. doz.; 3 doz. 20 oz., at 4s.; 3 doz., smaller sizes, at 2s. Lookyer, 21, Deptford, S.E.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATER, Remington No. 7, in first-class order; £4. "Dis-
 195 Green Street, Bethnal Green.
 the filling machine by Betts for sale, well constructed,
 60s. Black Bull Works, Caledonian Market, London, N.
 OPE; excellent condition: two objectives; £3 to dis-
 also Pharmacopodia, 3s. 6d. Flaccus, 40 Upper Hope
 Liverpool.

NI, 3 oz.; thymol, 1 oz.; bals. Peru, 5 oz.; ol. pini,
 4; verbeane, 8 oz.; musk, 37 gr.; lycopodium, 8 oz.;
 and See" pills: what offers? Abram, Chemist, Goole.
 richardshall water, 4s. 6d.; 1 oz. diuretic (Knoll),
 1; 1 oz. validol, 5s.; 1 lb. caffeine citr., 8s. 6d.; 3 lb.
 salicylat. (physiolog. pure), at 6s. 9d. lb. Sanders,
 caicist, Chard.

wanted for Beard's regulator, with detachable pressure
 also fine adjustment valve for hydrogen cylinder;
 ion new; would part exchange for small glass preo-
 drying oven, or tincture press. "Chemist," 24 Bouverie
 Folkestone.

WANTED.

TINGS suitable for small country branch wanted.
 Sherburn-in-Elmet.

sajodin tablets. State quantities and prices, Booth,
 t, Ben Rhydding, near Leeds.
 showcase, with or without specimens. State size, con-
 and description, also price, Williams, 4 Laird Street,
 Head.

11s. size Parker's essence of ginger in square bottles
 und), at least two or three years old. Burnett & Turner,
 ts, Clifton, Bristol.

books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for
 on: cash offers per return. Gower, Bookseller, 41
 e Road, Clapham, London, S.W.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

the address of a photographer who can do autochromes.
 acer Place, Leeds.

Coming Events.

on of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of
 mings or other events. These should be sent to the Editor
 ednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Tuesday, February 23.

rich. Pharmaceutical Association, Y.M.C.A. Rooms,
 St. Michael Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. Geo. Hampton on "Pharmacy
 for 'Pharmacist'."

Wednesday, February 24.

East of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association, Lamb's
 Dundee, at 7.15 p.m. Social evening and whist-drive in
 the Red Cross (Dundee Branch) and Belgian Doctors'
 pharmacists' Funds. Tickets (2s. 6d. lady's, 3s. 6d.
 an's) from Mr. J. Robertson, 150 Ann Street, Dundee.
 Ophthalmic Opticians, Holborn Restaurant, London,
 t 5 p.m. Council-meeting.

armacists' and Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Insti-
 tute, Laue, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 8 p.m.
 I. Gibbons on "The Pharmacist and Red Cross Work";
 H. Jenkins on "The B.P. 1914"; and Mr. J. H. France
 on "History."

London Pharmacists' Association, Clapham Hall, High
 Clapham, at 7 p.m. Whist-drive in aid of the Belgian
 and Pharmacists' Fund.

of Pharmacy, Stanley's Restaurant, 237 Lavender Hill,
 S.W., at 5 p.m. Mr. Harold Miller on "A Method
 of Raising a Dead Business."

ley Pharmacists' Association, Thames Valley Café,
 once Street, Kingston-on-Thames, at 3 p.m. Mr. Hugo
 a "How to Make a Living and Scientific Salesman-
 ship."

Thursday, February 25.

Peterborough Chemists' Association, Angel Hotel, at 3 p.m. Annual
 meeting. At 5 p.m. annual dinner. Tickets for the dinner
 (5s. each) from Mr. H. E. Noble, Hon. Secretary, Long Cause-
 way.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London,
 W.C., at 8.30 p.m. Whist-drive and musical programme.

Friday, February 26.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly,
 London, W., at 9 p.m. Rev. A. L. Cortie, S.J., F.R.A.S., on
 "The Solar Eclipse of 1914."

"Minor Experiences."

A New Book for Students of Pharmacy.

A COLLECTION of over fifty "experiences" of candidates
 who have gone through the Minor examination in the
 quinquennium 1910-14. The book also contains other
 information which Minor students require, such as par-
 ticulars of the Preliminary examination and registration,
 the official syllabus, and advice to students. It is of pocket
 size, measuring 6½ in. by 4½ in., and contains 116 pages. It
 enables students to do home study and practice, the basis
 one experience per week.

What is Said of It.

"Minor Experiences" should be useful to students."—
 (216/28.)

"The book will prove of much practical value to
 students."—(1/18.)

"This is an interesting book, and will be instructive to
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Window-dressing for Chemists.

SIR,—The article dealing with chemists' windows in last week's issue of the *C. & D.* should help to bring home to many of us chemists the fact that we have, as a body, neglected a most valuable form of advertising. The special cough-lozenge display by Mr. Jones greatly interested us, and, while congratulating him upon the originality of the display and the result obtained, we must take exception to the high proportion of expenses incurred compared with the profits earned. Not all chemists possess the gift of originality in arranging window-displays; those so gifted may not be able to expend the necessary time, and are compelled to leave this work to an assistant, who generally puts in as little "idea" and "originality" as possible. To those so situated perhaps our experience with a similar lozenge during the past few winters will show how it is possible at least to equal the results of Mr. Jones's display, at practically no expense to themselves. Our sales each winter have exceeded 5 cwt., while this winter we are well on the way with the sixth hundredweight, notwithstanding the fact that they were taken from the window for three weeks to allow for the display of Christmas perfumery, during which time the sales averaged over 30 lb. per week. We obtain our supplies from an up-to-date firm, regular advertisers in your paper, and they supply free of charge all the necessary material for a striking display; further, any ideas for a show submitted to them are worked up by their artists and supplied free. Also cartons, bearing the name and address, are supplied, and they form a valuable advertising medium.—Yours truly,

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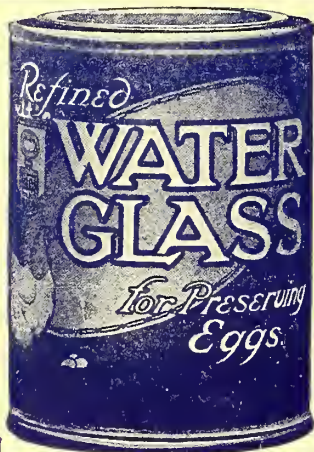
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